Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA **Editor:** SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

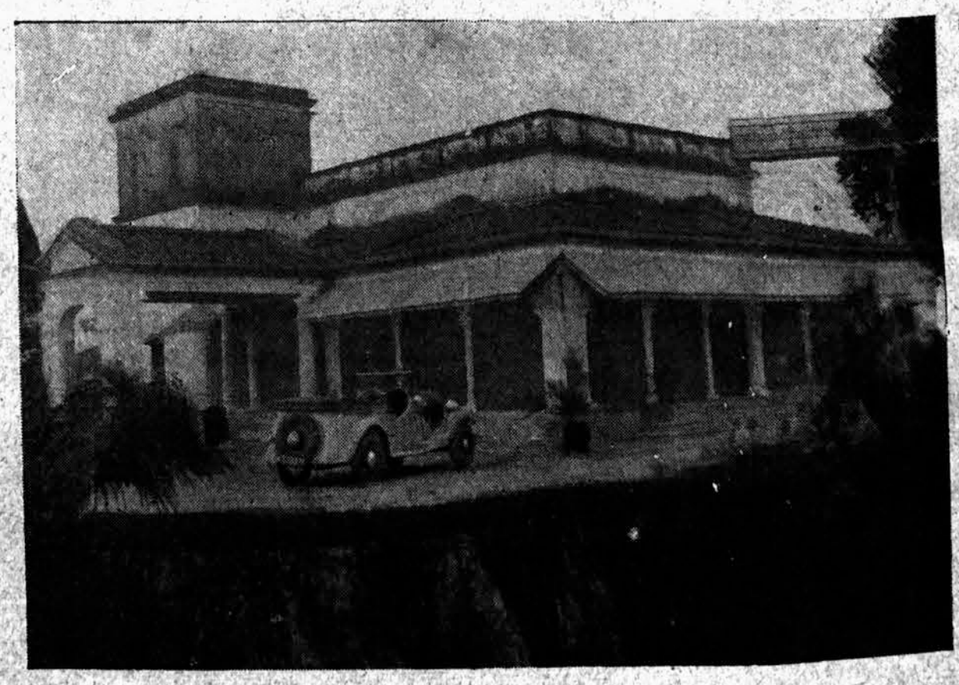
VOL. XXVI NO. 13 BOMBAY: MARCH 27, 1938. *PRICE: TWO ANNAS*

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A MORNING DIP

A Ceylon Bazar

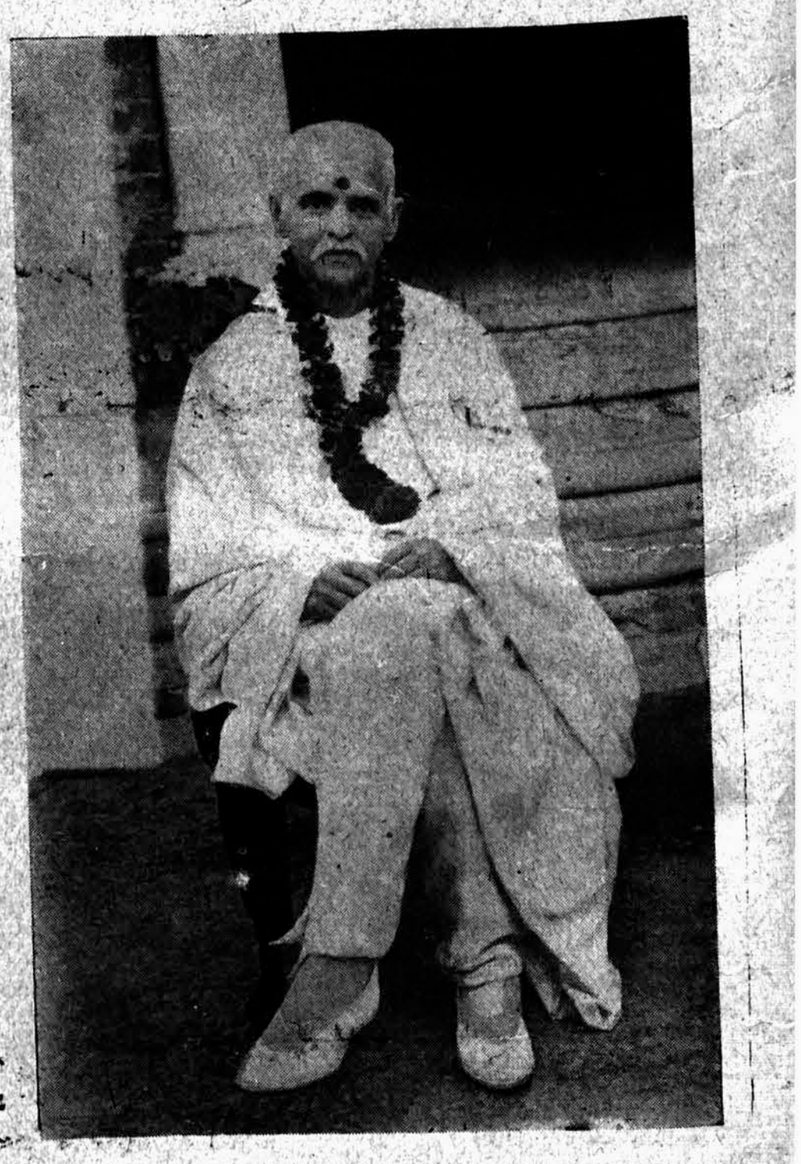
(Photo by Y. S. Hirlekar).



Sealed chamber in which Pt. Malaviya recently remained for 48 days completely shut off from the outside world, undergoing "rejuvenation."

Left:—A group of delegates at the first session of Russia's Red Parliament.

Right:—Pandit Malaviya, who is nearly 80 years old, certainly looks much younger after the "rejuvenation" treatment.



Red Indian Medicine Men greet "Great White Father" (President Roosevelt).

Remains of the Japanese killed in the China Front arriving at Tokyo Station.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Music In The Indian Village

By FAREED S. JAFRI

It is said that Music is a fine art, and that to understand or appreciate a melody or symphony one must needs have refined and polished tastes. This is not the whole truth. Even savages and those living in a semi-civilized state of society have often shown remarkable aptitude for music. In the oft-quoted lines of Shakespeare.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, strategems and spoils."

So it is far from right to suppose that the illiterate and uneducated villagers are not visibly moved by melodious tunes. Mr. F. Z. Brayne, in his book on village uplift, has said that most of the village songs are composed in plaintive numbers and are indicative of the sorrow and grim life of the villager. This is not the whole truth.

During the rainy months, when there is not much work in the open fields, women spend their time in some indoor recreations, the most important of which is "Jhula," or the "Swing". Two ropes are hung from the roof of the house or from the branch of a tree and a small plank of wood is sustained at the end. On this plank they sit and swing high and low and sing songs specially composed for the rainy season. One such song that has been rendered into English is as follows:

"So thou art a hermit in desert place
But I shall try your home to trace with matted locks, appearance made,
Save for a girdle, body nude.
I too, will take a hermit's Oath.
The life of yog will suit us both.
Far from the garden you pray, but I shall be there,
Take of your alms a partner's share.
We shall build a hut and together live,
Then swan with its pleasure give".

Brattachari Movement

A delightful spectacle that one should never miss in a village-market is the street dance. Especially on festive occasions, the young and old, men and women, dressed in gaudy colours, come out into the streets and to the accompaniment of an incongruous music played on instruments indulge in fantastic dances though it is admittedly true that these dances have neither the grace nor charm of some of the most highly developed modern dances. But what is notable is the exuberance shown on such occasions. It is to "ginger-up" these ancient and oriental dances that Mr. G. S. Dutt in Bengal has been making recently indefatigable efforts. Thanks largely to his efforts, the folk dances in the interior of Bengal, which were for quite a long time partially observed or muffled, have been brought into prominence and vogue. These folk dances originally existed in many of the Indian villages, but now certain changes have been brought into it simply with a view to give a colour of modernity and attract wider attention. The dances are conventionally classified into two kinds: "One is the "Kathak dance" and the other the "Tori dance." The former bears a striking resemblance to the sword display as practised to this day by Highlanders in Scotland, and the latter is more or less the same as the modern Morris dances. But the most interesting aspect of the folk dance that must command our attention is the "Brattachari Movement"—which, in fact, is the principal innovation that has been introduced. This needs a word of explanation. Like the knights of the Round Table, those who take part in these dances are pledged to a life of chastity, cleanliness, self-sacrifice, and other ideals of life. These vows are called "Brattas" and those who scrupulously observe them are known as the "Brattacharis." In order to give a touch of sanctity to the folk dances and to raise them from their low level, these "Brattas" have been introduced. Perhaps the day is not far off, provided Mr. Dute and others of his school of thought show a sustained interest when these folk dances, which are reminiscent of India's ancient art and tradition, will occupy a pre-eminent position in some of the best opera-houses of the West.

A crude sort of theatrical performance commonly known as "Nan-Tanki" is also very popular in the village markets, especially in those of the United Provinces. The play consists of religious stories of Hindu mythology, such as the Ramayana, and is accompanied by Nan-Tanki players, like Gilbert and Sullivan players of England, roam about from place to place and sometimes are invited on festive occasions. They generally come from Muttra and Rajputana.

"Nathargali" Performances

No account of the Indian villages can really be complete if no mention is made of the "Nathargali" performance on the West coast of South India. This is to be seen only in the villages of Malabar and Travancore. A legend or a chapter from Hindu mythology, such as the Ramayana or Mahabharatta, is selected and is enacted in public. The interesting feature is that all the dialogues are omitted and there is no speech-making whatever. The entire show is a pantomime. By gestures the story or the sense is brought out, and since most of the people are well acquainted with the theme, the movements are quite intelligible to them. Music is no doubt played, but that is only to synchronize with the actions. It is said that this used to be court performance during the days of the ancient Hindu kings; and oddly enough, like a peak in a submerging world, it has still survived in its original form in many of the villages in Malabar. By far the most able exponent of this ancient art is the famous Indian dancer Udaya Shankar, whose performances in Europe and America are well-known and widely admired. It will thus be clear from all accounts that a villager enjoys life in his own way like city people and considers relaxation from his hard work necessary.

On The Threshold Of Twenty-five!

(Continued From Page 1.)

to the dictates of a conventional society. Some are, indeed, forced by economic factors, others by sentimental attachments to their family. But the majority are those who dare not live up to their principles and they follow the line of least resistance. How many of the potential scholars, philosophers, educationists, journalists, and even revolutionaries have not committed intellectual suicide by preferring the easy life of glorified clerks in Government service rather than venture forth into fields of useful but financially precarious enterprise? Cowardice takes many forms and who shall say that the man who takes shelter from life's worries in a watery grave is a greater coward than the one who acts against his principles for he cannot face a life of uncertainty and hardship?

A sense of obedience to the parents has no doubt forced many to give up their cherished ideals. But far greater is the number of those who found it only an excuse to justify their social cowardice. In provinces where the dowry system has made the life of girls miserable, thousands of young men have cheerfully allowed themselves to be a party to this vivious practice. There are many number of fashionable "Reds" and Drawing Room socialists in our Universities but no sooner do they come face to face with life than their Marxist ideology is conveniently replaced by complacent opportunism which manifests itself even in the worst forms of intellectual servility, selfishness and, when it pays, petty communalism. How many Muslim youths talk big about women's emancipation at their Universities and later on many and keep their wives in purdah for fear of adverse social comment?

Behold The Modern Woman!

Nor can our educated young women escape criticism. By developing into insipid "Society butterflies" some of them have done more harm to a genuine movement for women's emancipation than anything else. To them education is still merely a qualification to secure a husband rather than a means of intellectual enlightenment and useful social endeavour. Their pre-occupation with the frivolities of the Western fashionable "Society" and their general lack of a social conscience constitute a great indictment of them.

No, we the youth are not able to show a glorious record of achievements—except this. A growing number of us are at last beginning to see things (including ourselves!) in their true perspective objectively and are able to analyse our own failings and weaknesses. It is this growing consciousness, helped by political and economic factors that shall bring about a change for the better in the Indian youth—and in India! That at least is a comforting thought on one's Silver Jubilee.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.

FREE !! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of the Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires. SHAKTI BHANDAR, (Estd. 1928) P. O. Auliabad, (Sylhet) ASSAM.

Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream as I did—

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

Your first jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will be a revelation. No cream you have ever used will cleanse your skin so thoroughly... will penetrate into your pores so deeply... will remove every trace of grime and make-up so quickly. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream will leave your skin so clear, soft, and youthful that you will never again be without it. Start using Perfect Cold Cream... and watch your complexion grow lovelier every day.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

History And Development Of Indian Cricket

BIRTH OF BOARD OF CONTROL

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

(Concluded from our last Sunday's issue)

In the winter of 1926, an M. C. C. team captained by A. E. R. Gilligan paid a visit to this country. It was the strongest side visiting India so far. There were bowlers of the rank of Maurice Tate, George Geary, W. E. Astill, Mercer and Boyes, and batsmen of the stamp of R. E. S. Wyatt, 'Andy' Sandham, J. H. Parsons, M. W. Tate, G. Brown, and G. F. Earle. They played as many as 34 matches in India without losing a single engagement. They were however given excellent fights in Bombay, one by the Hindus, the then champions of the Quadrangular and an All-India XI. The first is memorable for the hurricane hitting of Earle who knocked up 130 runs including six sixers. To this C. K. Nayudu replied with 153 including eleven over boundaries. In the second match All-India retorted with 437 runs to the 362 scored by the tourists. D. B. Deodhar registered a brilliant 138 in this match. Both these matches were of course drawn.

SUSPENSION OF QUADRANGULAR

In the year 1930 there arose a big upheaval in the political world of India—in the shape of the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. It affected the national life of the country to such an extent that the great cricket festival of Bombay had to be suspended for a period of four years, just as the sporting activities of the European countries were suspended during the World War. Needless to mention, this suspension caused a certain amount of set-back to the rise of some of the then coming 'stars', especially of this presidency. And Bombay's cricket in particular suffered a good deal on this account. But this could not be helped. National freedom and honour are of greater moment than even development of sport and furtherance of cricket.

BIRTH OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

In the meanwhile, the Board of Control for Cricket in India had come into being. Although cricket was being played in India for nearly three-quarters of a century, there was no controlling body for it either in the provinces or in the country as a whole. As far as Bombay was concerned, its Quadrangular Committee, formed by the four principal Gymkhanas, was its authority and ruler. It was natural therefore that Bombay, as the home of Indian Cricket, should give birth to its chief controlling body. But it is a matter of extreme regret that those who were ruling the roost in those days, did not take proper care of it. Consequently it drifted away to Delhi. With the result that it passed off from democratic control to the domination of princes and Government officials at the Imperial Capital.

TOUR OF 1932.

When the country was in great turmoil, the Board of Control decided to send a team to England in 1932. Bombay was definitely against the proposal and among the players selected, L. P. Jai, V. M. Merchant and C. N. Mehta refused to accept the invitation. Still a team went to England under the captaincy of the Maharaja of Porbandar. The following were the members of the team:—The Maharaja of Porbandar (Captain), K S. Ghanshyamsinhji of Limbdi (Vice-Captain), Capt. C. K. Nayudu (Indore), Lieut. S. Wazir Ali (Bhopal), Syed Nazir Ali (Patiala), Capt. Jogindar Singh (Patiala), S. H. M. Colah (Bombay), S. R. Godambe (Bombay), Gulam Mahomed (Karachi), J. Naoomal (Karachi), J. G. Navle (Indore), Amar Singh (Jamnagar), B. E. Kapadia (Bombay), N. D. Marshall (Bombay), Mahomed Nissar (Lahore), P. E. Palia (Mysore), Jehangir Khan (Lahore), and Lall Singh (Malaya).

CREDITABLE PERFORMANCES.

Although it was not as strong as it might have been, it gave quite a creditable account of itself. They played 36 matches in all, of which they won 13, drew 14 and lost only 9. It is worthy of note that they defeated such first class counties as Northants Worcester, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Somerset and Leicester and of those drawn, the matches against Essex and Middlesex were very much in favour of the tourists.

In the only Test match that was played at Lord's under the skippership of C. K. Nayudu, India suffered a defeat. While they did very well indeed by dismissing the formidable batting side the M. C. C. put up under the Captaincy of D. R. Jardine, for 259 runs in the first innings and 275 for eight in the second, they failed badly in batting. 189 and 187 were all that they could muster on the two occasions. It is a matter of common knowledge that indiscipline and lack of team-spirit had something to do with this poor result. All the same, this team earned high encomium from the critics in England and Nayudu had the distinction of figuring among the "five Cricketers of the Year" in Wisden's Almanac of 1933

VISIT OF JARDINE'S TEAM.

In the following year the Board of Control invited an M. C. C. team to India. In the winter of 1933-34, a team led by D. R. Jardine paid a visit to this country. Among its members were C. F. Walters, A. H. Bakewell, E. C Clark, M. S. Nicholls, H. Verity, J. Langridge, C. J. Barnett, T. B. Mitchell, L. Townsend and B. H. Valentine. This was undoubtedly the best team that has visited this country so far. With the solitary exception of an unexpected reverse at Benares, they met with success every where Of the three Text matches played, they won the first and the third, while the second was drawn. There were several brilliant individual performances by Indian players both with the bat and the ball, but team-work was lacking, especially in the Tests, which was again the cause of India's downfall. Major C. K. Nayudu who captained the All-India teams, failed to command the implicit obedience and hearty co-operation of his mates.

AN AUSTRALIAN VISIT.

A return visit for an Indian team was arranged for 1936. With a view to give proper training to Indian players before they sailed for England and also to help the selection of the best Indian side, an Australian team was brought out by the Maharaja of Patiala. All praise to him for his generous help in this matter! The Australian team was skippered by Jack Ryder and had in its list such famous players as C. G. Macartney, and H. Ironmonger, and L. E. Nagel, R. K Oxenham, O. Wendell Bill, R. Morrisley, H. H. Alexander, R. Bryant, H. S. Love, and F. Main. It was by no means a representative team of Australia and the tour was most trying for the old stalwarts like Macartney and Ironmonger. In addition, illnesses dogged the team in their footsteps. So they could not put up their best always. And the worst of it was, they suffered two inglorious defeats in the last two of the four "Tests" played. It stands to the everlasting credit of Wazir Ali that under his leadership India won these two unofficial "Tests" against the Australians.

"VIZZY'S" TOUR

It was during this visit Indian cricket was thrown into the melting pot by the machinations of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram and the Nawab of Pataudi, who were appointed All-India Selectors along with Dr. H. D. Kanga. I have no inclination to recount that sordid tale here which led to the resignation of Kanga from the Selection Committee and the ultimate appointment of "Vizzy" to the Captaincy of the team which toured England in 1936 The ill-feelings which had been engendered and encouraged between certain prominent players during the Australian visit, was brought to a head in England and this tour was rendered a hopeless failure. The only consoling feature of it was the brilliant performances of V. M. Merchant with his bat which earned him the distinction of figuring among the "Five Cricketers of the Year in Wisden's Almanac of 1937

REVIVAL AND TRANSFORMATION OF QUADRANGULAR.

Meanwhile, the Quadrangular Tournament had been revived in Bombay in 1934. The Mahomedans had by this time reared up an excellent team under the leadership of Wazir Ali who led them to victory in the first two years after the interregnum. The Hindus possessed the material but for want of proper skippership and team-spirit, they failed to make the best use of them. In 1936, they succeeded however in snatching away the victory from the Muslims, thanks to the able Captaincy of L. P. Jai

In the following year this Tournament was converted into a Pentangular by the admission of the "Rest" into the festival. But owing to a controversy between the Hindus and the other communities over seating accommodation in the Brabourne Stadium, the former refused to participate and the tournament was played without their assistance. The Muslims emerged victorious under the Captaincy of S. M. Kadri.

TWO IMPORTANT TOURNAMENTS.

Two other important events had happened in the meantime. The Board of Control with a view to develop cricket in all parts of the country and all classes of people, irrespective of caste, colour or creed, had inaugurated All-India Tournaments. The first was an Inter-Provincial Championships for the Ranji Trophy and the other was the Inter-University Championship. There cannot be two opinions about the utility and necessity of these two tournaments But it is a matter of great pity that they have not had a smooth sailing up to now. Lack of public support has much to do with the present failure of the former, but the non-success of the latter must be attributed to its want of proper management. The Board of Control has been too busy in the importation of foreign teams to this country and dispatch of Indian teams to England almost every year. Consequently the above tournaments have suffered

BOARD OF CONTROL'S DUTY.

There is no doubt that there has been an all-round improvement in the game of this country and great interest and enthusiasm has been evinced everywhere. The defeats of Lord Tennyson's team in the Calcutta and Madras "Tests" and by Rajputana, Nawanagar and Hyderabad clearly show that Indian cricket is advancing. But to make the rate of progress faster and more stable, it should be placed on a sound footing. The Board of Control must now direct all its attention in finding ways and means for the successful management of these two tournaments. Visits by foreign teams should be stopped for a couple of years at least. After these two tournaments have been set on a firm footing, the visits of foreign teams would not materially affect their management. I do hope the Board of Control would pay their earnest attention in this direction ere long

THE C. C. I.

This article would be incomplete without a reference to the birth of the Cricket Club of India and its progress towards the fulfilment of the dream of the Maharaja of Patiala, its President, of making it the M. C. C. of India. As far as outward show is concerned, the promoters have largely succeeded in their ambition. And that is, in building an imposing structure in this city at huge expense. But they have many difficulties yet to surmount. It will require the M. C. C. I hope again that those highest sense of statesmanship and business acumen to save it and make it as useful as the who are at the helm of its affairs firm footing.

Three of the sisters of King Zog of Albania, the Princesses Myzzejen, Ruhije and Maxide (as sitting from left to right) on a sight seeing trip throughout the U.S.A. with a political mission to persuade an Albanian bishop living in voluntary exile in Boston to return to his country.

The Religion Of Socialism

(By MILLER WATSON)

Any political theory or social programme which has not a spiritual basis is like a house built upon sand.

Socialism, once considered a political creed pure and simple, has provoked more argument and more antagonism than any other political theory of modern times. It has provoked as much argument and antagonism as a religion, for that is what socialism has become. It has become a religion, a creed, with an ideal. Combated and approved with equal fervour, its structure is a growing reality.

What is the spiritual rock upon which the tower of socialism is being raised? It is Brotherhood. But how can there be brotherhood without the spirit of love? No one, I think, could reasonably suggest that you can love your fellow men as brothers and yet not with them all equally well. You cannot love two men and desire wealth for one and poverty for the other. The essence of brotherhood is mutual love and respect. Is it a brotherly state in which one man sickens in surfeit while another suffers starvation? The rich man cannot look on the beggar with complacence if he really loves him. If we love our fellow men we must wish to see them happy and contented; nourished, not starved; and partaking of an equal part of the world's riches. Socialism says the world is for all, not for the few. Its wealth and its comforts must be divided equally amongst the brothers. Will a man take something from the brother he loves and leave him with less than his share? It is still perfectly true that you cannot serve Got and Mammon and you cannot love your brother and rob him.

It has been said that many socialists are such because they hope to gain something for themselves. This is unfortunately true, but it does not condemn socialism. We do not condemn Christianity for the errors of its followers. It is true, too that some men have sunk so low in the morass of a selfish society that they are no longer capable of altruism, their starving desires being concentrated on their own misery. These poor souls stand in great need of socialism. When socialism has cured their ills they will again be able to love their brothers.

But what of the great mass of socialists? Are they selfish seekers after personal gain? No, emphatically, no! What of those who have renounced position and wealth to preach the gospel of brotherhood? Were they selfish? What of those who have gone to prison rather than relinquish their beliefs? Were they selfish? What of the hundreds of thousands of modest workers who speak of "we"? Why does each worker not speak of "I"? Amongst socialists everywhere one constantly hears the word "we," and "we" is the whole of humanity. The socialist does not plead for better condition for himself. He demands it for all mankind. He speaks of the workers and the forgotten classes; is he an egoist that speaks so little of self? No, selfishness is not there. Socialism preaches love. It says. love your neighbour, and all mankind is your neighbour. But it also says, feed your neighbour, for it knows that love is kind and generous. It knows that love does not withhold from the recipient one tittle of all that is due. The love which socialism preaches is the love of deeds. It is not the love which slavers useless sentiment to fill an empty stomach. It is the love which feeds and which binds up wounds. It is the love which divides a loaf in equal parts and the love which asks, "Are we better than they?"

Spirit Of Love

To those who say, "Why do we not hear socialists speak more of this wonderful spirit of love which you say inspires them,?" I answer that great love is often not voluble. Is it not natural that in the intense activity of realising brotherhood socialists may speak seldom of the spirit which inspires them? After all it is deeds, not words, which count.

If a man devotes his time and labour to bringing about the greater happiness of mankind; if he works for their social emancipation; if he tries to bring about a state in which brotherhood is a fact as well as a theory; if he fights to help the weak and the despised; if he does all these things with no hope of personal reward—by what spirit can he be moved? By none other than the spirit of love. He is loving his neighbour as himself. No one can deny that socialism teaches all these things, and many are those who devote their lives unselfishly to the good work.

There is an important aspect of socialism which deserves more attention than it usually gets. By insisting on the equality of mankind in its right to the material things of life. it is not thereby making its aim materialistic. Socialists know that man does not live by bread alone. But they do know that it is the staff of life. They know that without bread, or with scarcity of bread, the hungry ones' thoughts never rise beyond bread. The poor must be fed before they can listen to the gospel of love. When every man knows that he is the equal of every other, and can never be more, in the material sense, his thoughts turn to something higher. He is free from the burden of forced labour; his thoughts can rise above bread and his spirit once more is able to breathe. While mankind struggles for bread the spirit is suffocated by the body

Labourer Worthy Of His Hire

Socialists say "To man the product of his labour" Jesus said, "The labourer is worthy of his hire." Not a part of his hire but the whole of his hire. When the industrialist employs a worker he pays him only a part of his hire, for the labourer is unable to buy with his pa' the product of his labour. The industrialist, by reason of his money, is able to live by the sweat of other brows. The more money he has, the greater the number of people he can get to sweat for him. You do not love by saying, "Give me your all and I will give you a little." You cannot love while saying. "You are poorer than I am and that is as it should be." You cannot even love by saying, "I am stronger and more inteligent than you and therefore it is just that I should have more money." In love the stronger helps the weaker, by giving of its strength. The strong wealthy man can only love the poor weak man by giving of his strength which is his wealth. If the strong clever man really loves his fellow men he will forego that which he produces in excess of his weaker brethren. For if he is strong it is just that he should help the weak. There is no other course for the man who loves. If he says, "I have worked harder, I am more intelligent and I am stronger than those others, therefore I have the right to keep my riches to myself"—he is thinking only of himself and love is never selfish. How much greater is the British dock-labourer who says, "The poor people of India must have our support!" He thinks of others, even those whom he has never seen.

When the Essenes (of whom Josephus wrote, "They exceed all other men that addict themselves to virtue, and this in righteousness") decided to live a holy spiritual life, their first move was to live as socialists They formed what was probably one of the earliest Communist societies amongst civilised peoples They were largely agriculturists and all wealth was equally divided between them. Josephus says of them:—

This is demonstrated by that institution of theirs, which will not suffer anything to hinder them from having all things in common; so that a rich man enjoys no more of his own wealth than he who hath nothing at all.

The passage merits several readings. The Essenes not only had economic equality. It is not that they held all things in common. It is more than that. For the wealthy man, receiving only as much as the others of the sect, could not be wealthier in money or goods. He could only be wealthier in the sense that he could produce more. But he enjoyed no more of the wealth than the poor members of his community. In other words the strong man helped the weak. This was the work of love. And it was pure socialism.

It may have been pure coincidence that John the Baptist, who baptised Jesus, carried out many of the Essene practices. His mortification of the flesh and his belief in baptism were like the Essene beliefs, and he frequently denounced the Pharisees and Sadducees, the two other main sects of Israel, whom the Essenes criticised for their ungodly practices. It may also have been a coincidence that Christ and his disciples lived on a common fund, by which all were equal in the goods of the world. But under the circumstances it is difficult to believe that Christ did not accept the ideal of economic equality. Jesus insisted upon the brotherhood of man, and how often did he repeat, "Love thy neighbour"? How often did Jesus explain the difficulty of the rich man attaining everlasting life! Surely it was not only because the rich man's thoughts are on material things. Jesus knew that the rich man could not love his neighbours as himself.

Who can doubt that Prince Gautama saw the injustice of human differences when he ceased to be a prince to become the Buddha? And that he believed in the essential brotherhood of man is proved by his teaching that caste presented no barrier against salvation. His whole teaching shows us the disgust in which he held human distinctions of wealth, race and class. He, too, said in effect, "Love your neighbour as yourself", and "Do to others that which you would have them do to you." Can any man do this and still wish to be wealthier than his fellow men? It is possible that in the days of Buddha and Christ it seemed difficult to imagine a state in which all men would have abundance, and that a state of relative poverty for all seemed the most just thing. But it seems evident that neither Christ nor the Buddha approved of abundance for a few with poverty for the many. Christ and Buddha may have been more than socialists. But they were socialists when they proclaimed, Love your neighbour."

The socialists of to-day still cry, "Love your neighbour as yourself." But they say it in another language, in the language of an age which science has made bountiful beyond the dreams of man. They say: All men are brothers and all have equal rights. If you love your neighbour you must not deny him any good thing which you yourself have. If your brother is chained in the bondage of of want you must free his soul by setting free his body. You must feed the man so that the soul may grow strong. And in this you, yourself, profit. There is abundance for all, in this world. Let no man take more than his just share and there will be plenty for all. Let no man lay up treasure for himself, but let him love his neighbour. His neighbour is all mankind.

Socialism can throw down the Golden Calf for Love is omnipotent. In the body of socialism courses the warm blood of spiritual strength—Love, universal Love.—"The Aryan Path."

Success in EXAMINATIONS

English is the medium. Numerous candidates fail in *History, Economics* and other subjects not because they do not know these subjects but because they cannot express themselves adequately in English. **Such failures are preventible.**

The Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency enables one in the calm of one's home, to attain a command over the English language in a simple, easy way and has consequently rendered invaluable assistance to thousands of students of both sexes all over the world.

Vishwa Nath Sahai, Muslim University, Aligarh: "I have passed my B.A. with credit. Your Course, although only half done as yet, contributed a lot in helping me to secure this honour."

Kundan Lal, Phagli, Simla: "I feel and rightly feel that my success in the B.A. Examination is much due to Mr. Kleiser's Course although I have not been sincere in following it."

R. A. Loomba, Allenby Road, New Delhi: "I have succeeded in the Indian Military Academy Competitive Examination. Your Course has been of considerable help to me."

It will prove equally useful to you if you are ambitious enough to give it your attention. Write to-day for the **FREE** 56-page book "How to Become a Master of English."

Post This Coupon

Name and Address.....

.....

Age.....Occupation.....

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE. DELHI GATE, DELHI 33.

Thousands Of Years Of Polish Culture

Its Monuments And Collections

(From A Correspondent)

Poland, situated at the limits of Western Europe, had to withstand many invasions in the course of its history, especially those of Tartars, Turks, Cossacks and Russians. This is the reason for which many of its most valuable and beautiful buildings and monuments were destroyed. Quite recently, the Great War which lasted on the Polish territory two years longer than anywhere else, achieved this ruin. In spite of this, however, many precious relics testifying of the high culture, wealth and love for art of ancient Poles remained in Polish towns and villages. A hamlet on Marches, unique as to its character, remained at Biskupin (Western Poland) since the VII to IVth century before J. C. Dug up after centuries and partly reconstructed, it represents a particular curiosity for tourists.

The Romanesque churches such as the rotunda of St. Felix and Adauct and St. Andrew's church in Cracow remained as monuments of ancient times. But the most beautiful and most interesting Polish monuments date from the Gothic period, which lasted in Poland longer than anywhere else, i.e., since the end of the XIIIth to the beginning of the XVIIth century.

These monuments are, before all those of church architecture (there are about 700 churches of this style in Poland) and regardless of the fact that many of them were entirely reconstructed during the period of Baroque. What remained of the original form is worth visiting and unique in character.

A Magnificent Cathedral

The Cracow buildings are the most beautiful among Gothic monuments in Poland. St. Mary's Church with a magnificent wooden triptych, the largest in Europe, work of Wit Stwosz (Stoss) of the XIVth century, the ancient building of the Cracow University, in which Nicholas Copernicus had studied the magnificent cathedral where Polish Kings were crowned on the Wawel, and where their Gothic tombs are kept, and finally many other Churches, such are the principal curiosities of Cracow. Other examples of Gothic style have been preserved in Torun and other towns and villages of Western and Southern Poland.

The first signs of Renaissance appeared in Poland at the beginning of the XVI century, when many first-rate architects and sculptors came from Italy to the Royal Court. Their capital work is the Sigismunds Chapel, entirely covered with gold, in the Wawel Cathedral, with its splendid tombs. Another monument of the Renaissance in Poland is the Royal Castle of Wawel, with its magnificent courtyard where tournaments were held. The interior of this Castle, destroyed by fire in the XVIth century and entirely ruined when Poland had lost its independence, is now being carefully restored (collection of beautiful Gobelin-tapestries of the XVIth century. It represents another tourist curiosity of Cracow. In the other Polish towns, the finest examples of Renaissance style are represented by the Korniakts tower of Lwow, the beautiful Town Hall of Poznan and some other smaller castles, mansion-houses, palaces and churches, scattered all over Poland.

The Baroque

The Baroque has left a dominant mark on Polish art and architecture, especially that of churches. Nearly in every town one can find beautiful church interiors, richly adorned in this style. The finest specimens of Baroque are the St. Peter and Paul Church of Cracow, built by Prevano, a pupil of Michel-Angelo, the Bernardines Church of Lwow with its beautiful wood-carved stalls, and the famous Chapel of the Boims as well as the St Peter and Paul Church on the Antokol of Wilno, considered as the most beautiful baroque church of Poland and St. Casimir's Chapel the Collegiate Church of Poznan, the old Market the Carmelite's the Visitation's Churches and some other ones in Warsaw.

What is striking in this enumeration is the small part which Warsaw takes therein. But this city became the capital of Poland only at the end of the XVIth century, was destroyed several times by the Swedish invasion, and the full development of its artistics life began only at the end of the XVIIIth century, during the reign of Poland's last King Stanislas Augustus, a great protector of art and science. The most valuable monuments of Warsaw date from this period, namely: the luxurious royal palace of Lazienki, and the interior of the ancient Royal Castle, where the President of Republic is now residing, as well as many other dwellings of the former magnates. The Rococo period has also left in the provinces many monuments such as the Missionaries Church of Wilno, St. George's Church of Lwow, of Glebokie, Bereswecz, etc.

The classical period, which followed the time when Poland had lost its independence has left many monuments, the most characteristic of which are: the facade of the Great Theatre of Warsaw and that of the Cathedral of Wilno, and many manor houses in the country.

Post-War Activities

In 1918, when Poland had recovered her freedom, the activity in building became very lively in all Polish towns, neglected on purpose and destroyed by the occupying Powers during 150 years of bondage. This new activity brought many modern achievements the simple, severe and monumental style of which will surely leave its mark upon that period. Among the more successful examples of modern architecture, we see many public buildings in Warsaw (Bank of National Economy, the Ministry of Public Education, the Central Institute for Physical Education, the Central Railway Station will in construction) the modern building of the Jagello Library of Cracow and especially many buildings at Gdynia, which is the youngest of Polish towns.

We have enumerated in this sketch the principal monuments of Poland representing the relics of its glorious past. An immense artistic acquest of sculpture, painting, costumes and other objects of art is to be found in various museums, the extension of which is progressing at a speedy pace. There are very valuable collection in Warsaw, among which we must mention the National Museum (historical relics, costumes, pictures) the Army Museum, the Technical and Railway Museum and a very rich Ethnographical Museum. The Wilanow Place near Warsaw is a special attraction with its ancient furniture and a picture gallery of the XVIIth century.

There are also splendid collection in Cracow at the National Museum (especially the Polish painting gallery) the Czartoryski Museum (Rembrandt, Van Dyck) and the State collections of Wawel. The Jagello Library deserves to be mentioned apart, as it is the oldest library of Poland (XVth cent.) possessing many valuable and unique specimens of books (the first globe of the world indicating America).

What attracts the attention in Poznan is the picture gallery of the Wielkopolskie Museum. Among the various church museums we must mention the Diocesian Museum of Tarnow. Finally there are great many regional museums in Poland, especially ethnographic ones in Zakopane, Grondo, Lowicz, Pinsk, Torun, Stanislawow and Wilno. (I.R.I.B.)

Don't expect a half-way toothpaste—one that merely cleans the teeth—to keep your gums healthy. It just can't do it. Yet, gums *must* be protected or you run the risk of Pyorrhea—that dreaded disease of the gums which strikes 4 people out of 5 over 40

FORHAN'S Toothpaste gives you *double* protection. It does BOTH jobs, cleans teeth and at the same time safeguards your gums. Forhan's is the only toothpaste that contains Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent widely used by the dental profession for combating gum disorders. You need Forhan's *double* protection. Buy a tube today!

Forhan's

Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.
7T. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

A PERSONALITY PARADE

Week By Week In Delhi

(By F. S. J.)

Prince Khairuddin of the Taimooriya family was 'At Home' to a large number of officials and non-officials the other day. It was to meet Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hassan, Superintendent Archeology, Northern Agra Division, who has returned recently after an extensive tour of West and East.

The Prince, a young man of 22, lives in the remains of his great-great-great-grand father's house, built in 1361 A. D. The broken wailing walls of the historic city are on a stone-throw from his house. It was an anguish to meet the tear-stained eyes of this noble prince. Those eyes were like a picture-screen and one could read a proud account of the glories of the Taimooriyas.

Indian Researches In Palestine

After tea the Archaeologist, Maulvi Zafar Hasan, read a paper about his archaeological researches in Palestine. He also gave a cinema show about the same. It was all very illuminating.

In the course of his speech, the learned speaker said, "Early Jews, Christians and Muslims, the founders of all these religions, belong to the same stock, tracing their descent from Abraham who, having been banished from his native country Ur, in Mesopotamia, migrated to Palestine about two thousand B. C.

Except for a few intervals during the Crusades from the end of the 11th century to the middle of the 13th century A.D., the country remained under the control of the Muslims, till it was occupied by the Allies during the Great War, and since then it has been the British Protectorate."

Harem Sharif

Giving a detailed account of some important monuments in Jerusalem, the speaker pointed out, "The most important monument in Jerusalem is Harem Sharif which embraces the site of the ancient Temple of Solomon. The central feature of the Harem Sharif is the Dome of the Rock made of wood, which represents the site of the ancient temple of Solomon. Underneath the rock is hollow in the form of a cave, to which 11 steps descend on the South side and in the Cavern there are places where Abraham, David, Solomon and Khizir are said to have prayed. A Slab of Jasper marks the grave of Solomon."

Dome Of The Chain

The remarkable arrangement of pillars enables all of them to be seen at one time. The pavement of the Dome is covered with beautiful mosaic. According to tradition a chain was stretched across the entrance to the building.

Mosque Of Umar

Originally it was a Christian Church which, after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Muslims, was converted to a Mosque.

Wailing Wall Of The Jews

It has been religious practice among the Jews to assemble at this spot and bewail the misfortunes of their race and the downfall of Jerusalem.

Church Of The Holy Sepulchre

This monument shows that Jesus Christ was buried. Excavations in the reign of Constantine (314-340 A.D.) revealed the traces of his tomb. It is related that Halena Constantine's mother undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and that she discovered the Cross of Christ at the spot where the Holy Sepulchre stands.

Church Of The Virgin

This is really the tomb of Virgin Mary where, according to the legend, she was interned by the apostles.

Several relics are to be found here, the most important being the Sarcophagus of the Virgin, tomb of Her parents and the tomb of Joseph to whom she was married after the birth of Christ.

Bethlehem?

It is believed to have been the home of David and the birth place of Christ.

Tomb Of Moses

It is of very huge dimension. Early graves generally in Palestine are very big and high.

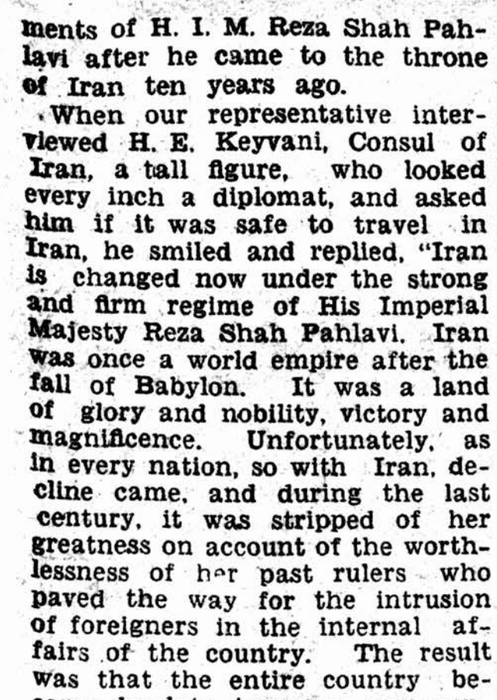
Iran Forges Ahead

Under Fostering Care Of His Majesty Reza Shah

No national debt. Establishment of a University with a number of high schools and colleges. Widespread adult education. Reformation in the dispensation of justice by opening of a High Court and modernising the army. These are some of the achievements of H. I. M. Reza Shah Pahlavi after he came to the throne of Iran ten years ago.

H. I. M. Reza Shah Pahlavi.

When our representative interviewed H. E. Keyvani, Consul of Iran, a tall figure, who looked every inch a diplomat, and asked him if it was safe to travel in Iran, he smiled and replied, "Iran is changed now under the strong and firm regime of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi. Iran was once a world empire after the fall of Babylon. It was a land of glory and nobility, victory and magnificence. Unfortunately, as in every nation, so with Iran, decline came, and during the last century, it was stripped of her greatness on account of the worthlessness of her past rulers who paved the way for the intrusion of foreigners in the internal affairs of the country. The result was that the entire country became desolate, treasury was empty, army existed only in name, and disorder, oppression and misery were rife. It was providential, therefore, that Nature laid her hands upon one of the bold and noble sons of the soil and entrusted to his powerful hands the Flag of the Kayans and the Sassanians. His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi has infused a new spirit into the depressed hearts of the Iranians and a new life and enthusiasm now prevails throughout the length and breadth of Iran."



H. E. Keyvani, Consul for Iran.

"Will Your Excellency tell me, in short, what H. I. M. Reza Shah has done for Iran since he came to the throne and how travelling in Iran is now secure when it was not so a few years afo?" asked our representative.

The Consul felt very much interested in this question and with emphasis said; "As I said before, when H. I. H. Reza Shah came over to the throne, there was considerable chaos in the country. He, therefore, attended to the work of organising a regular and well disciplined Army. He revived, with this end, the patriotic sentiments and national feelings of Iranians and created an up-to-date army. The army was trained on most modern lines to keep pace with any army of Europe. His next stage of reform was to subjugate recalcitrant tribes in the various parts of the country, firmly implanting the authority of the Central Government. I think this answers your question regarding the safety of travellers in Iran. They are as safe in Iran as they would be in any civilised country of the world."

Army Modernised

"What else did H. I. M. Reza Shah for his country?" asked our representative. "Well, to reform the army alone is not enough," replied the Consul, H. I. M. Reza Shah, therefore, took up the civil matters.—that is, the reform in the administration of justice, constructing roads and railways and industrialised the country by helping to construct a number of mills and other industries."

About ten years ago, continued the Consul, Iran had no railways or very little of them. H. I. M. Reza Shah played a prominent part in the development and construction of railways To finance this project, he levied import duty on loaf sugar and tea. Now Iran has railways in the northern and towards Teheran and as far as Khoaramabad in the south. In the next year or so, the whole country will have a net-work of railway lines, covering something like 1,300 kilometers connecting north of Iran with the south of Iran.

Reform Of Justice

Then in regard to Justice, said the Consul, Justice is supposed to be blind and impartial Unfortunately, it was not so before H.I.M. Reza Shah came to the throne. There was no guarantee of security for land, property or bondholders. Trade and economic conditions of Iran were badly affected. The Foreign Consuls had jurisdiction over their own nationals. H I M Reza Shah abolished all these systems which were derogatory to the country and ordered the formation of a High Court and thoroughly reformed the Civil and Criminal Codes in conformity with the latest legal system in Europe. This gave a sense of complete security in the fair and impartial administration of justice by the Iranian courts both to the Iranians and foreigners.

Strong Financial Position

"What about the finances of Iran?" asked our representative.

"This is a very interesting question too" said the Consul smilingly. "You will be interested to know that Iran is the only country in the world which has no debts, national or otherwise. H. I M. Reza Shah has placed the finances of Iran on a very sound footing. The entire note circulation of Iran is fully secured by deposits of gold and silver in the Banque Mellie Iran. The Iranian merchants now realise that it was impossible to carry on with their small capital individually. So, under the royal encouragement of H. I. M. Reza Shah a number of joint-stock companies have been formed and the trade of Iran is increasing year by year. As in India there is the Companies Act for the protection of shareholders, so in Iran also there is the Iran Companies Act to protect the interests of shareholders To what extent joint-stock companies have cropped up in Iran will be seen from the fact that in the last 10 years not less than 900 joint-stock companies have been formed to trade in Iran and abroad.

Agriculture

"Will Your Excellency tell me what is tne condition of agriculturists in Iran?" asked our representative. "Certainly," replied the Consul. "Iran has always been an agricultural country. The climate of Iran is such that all kinds of plants both tropical and otherwise could be grown there, There is a great demand in foreign markets like cotton, sugarcane, tea, rice, tobacco, silk, etc. Thousands of acres of land are cultivated in Iran which was not done before.

Education

As to the steps which H. I. M. has taken to infuse knowledge among his people the Consul said, "H. I. M. has very wisely realised that education is the key to progress. He has been, therefore, sending batches of students to Europe every year at the expense of the Government. Now H. I. M. has ordered the establishment of a University, where these students who have qualified in arts and science could coach other students without going to Europe

In the last two years, at the command of H. I. M. a number of colleges and high schools have been opened which are affiliated with the University. Not only that, but hundreds of night schools have been opened where education is imparted to the adults, servant classes and the poor who have remained in ignorance so far. Thousands of men and women are being educated by this method. In the last ten years the budget grant under the head of Education has increased from 6 million rials to 45 million rials. This will show how far Iran is advanced

No Purdah System

When asked regarding the condition and status of women in Iran, the Consul said. "Four years after H. I. M. Reza Shah came to the throne, a new reform was introduced and the black purdah system was abolished for good. Now men and women are mixing in all social affairs freely and on equal terms"

So, this is the condition of Iran at present. It is safe and secure to travel in Iran as in any other civilised country. Iran is in the forefront of civilization and is able to take care of itself without the interference or tutelage of any foreign country. All this is due to the wise, bold and firm regime of H. I. M. Reza Shah Pahlavi whose 61st birth day was celebrated only last Tuesday.

H. R. H. The Crown Prince of Iran.

The Crown Prince

His Imperial Highness The Crown Prince Shahpur of Iran after completing his education in Switzerland recently returned to Iran and is the leader of the Boy Scout movement and takes a keen interest in the spread of education and the welfare of the youth of the country. Iran's relations with all foreign powers are friendly and the various outstanding questions with her neighbours have been settled, as a result of which the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan were recently present in Teheran to sign along with Iran the pact known as the Saadabad Pact, with a view to maintain and ensure peace among the Near Eastern countries.

"PRECIOUS GIFT"
From Late HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S Private Treatise.
Presented By MASIH-UL-MULK HAKIM JAMIL KHAN.
"NAVJEEVAN"
REJUVENATOR AND SURE RESTORATIVE OF LOST MANLY VIGOUR AND VITAL ENERGIES.
The beginning of its use resuscitates the beginning of new life in body, mind and heart. A few days' use regulates the Organic Systems, and creates revolution in purifying blood and in strengthening physique. The bringing back of youth and vigour to man and woman alike, by its use and the permanency of retaining its effects are guaranteed.
CAN BE SAFELY USED IN ANY WEATHER AND SEASON.
PRICE RS. 7-8 FOR 40 DOSES.
DAWAKHANA
HAKIM JAMIL KHAN AJMAL KHAN,
(C) PYDHONI: BOMBAY 3.

A Second Luther Defies Nazi Lords

Pastor Niemoeller Pays Penalty For Refusing To Give Up His Crusade Against Neo-Paganism

When the prison gates of Moabit closed behind Pastor Niemoeller on July 1 last his name in big, bold letters jumped right into the headlines.

By next week he will have vanished altogether from the news. Niemoeller will move out of the headlines he will have marched right into the headlines of history—as martyr, hero, stubborn fool, or perhaps a second Luther! (wrote Olga Illner in the "News Chronicle", on the eve of Dr. Niemoeller's trial).

He can lay claim to all those titles

When I saw him last at Dahlem, his parish in a suburb of Berlin, it was in a bare little dark office, just before one of his famous sermons to hear which I had travelled all the way from Italy.

"More sermons, more danger, Pastor Niemoeller," I said to him. "After all, you've got a family to consider!"

Dr Niemoeller, short, square, clean-shaven and very unromantic in appearance, shrugged his broad shoulders: "When I was ordained I took it upon myself to teach Christianity. That was what the world needed most after the spiritual bankruptcy of war. The Lord did not tell me: 'Go ye into the world and adapt my words so as to make them fit different political conditions.' He just said: 'Teach my words!' And that is what I am going to do, no matter what comes of it or what may happen to me!"

He showed then, as he shows now, the same silent and active courage which he showed 20 years ago when he faced death day by day as the commander of a submarine, the same obstinacy which brought him the "Order for Merit," the German Kaiser's greatest reward for gallantry the same disregard which made him defy the threats of the Nazis and the bombs which they exploded in his home.

When the call came to him the former naval officer, used to smart uniforms and smart society, did not shrink from earning his living as a common labourer, a platelayer and a railway clerk for the sake of his wife and children. But when his faith was concerned he refused to consider them.

There stood before me, in the middle of a Germany of spies and concentration camps, a man who defied Hitler and the storm troops which stood threatening wherever and whenever he chose to preach.

An hour later in the crowded Jesus Christ Church I listened to the "Fighting Pastor's" sermon, as one of his vast flock. So thick was the scramble of the flock that a woman near to me, who had fainted, had to be passed over the heads of the people to be brought to safety.

And then he spoke. He was blunt and plain. There were no platform rhetorics, no airs, no theological disquisitions.

He wasn't pastor any more; he was a U-boat commander turned war-bishop; his clean-cut face standing out from the dark background, like that of Savonarola preaching to the Florentines.

I was almost glad when it was over. It drew away all your strength.

And yet, behind so much fanatic strength and armour, there is a heart as tender as it is rare.

In the Great War when the ruthless law of destruction prevented the young U-boat commander from rescuing the survivors of a torpedoed Allied troopship, he hardly spoke a word to anybody for days on end, one of the Pastor's former comrades told me. And at last he burst out to a friend: "I have forgotten how to cry," he said; and at last tears helped him over his life's most terrible experience.

For Pastor Niemoeller God comes before the Nazis, and he went to prison for that simple truth. His trial was secret because it would be unbecoming to the Nazi myth to show its face unveiled.

Some day I hope to tell the tale of the Fighting Pastor of Dahlem to my grandchildren. But I also hope that I will find it difficult to explain that such a thing could happen with a world looking on complacently.

FACTS

Martin Niemoeller was born in West Prussia in 1893. In the early war years he was a sub-lieutenant in a German battleship. In 1916 he was promoted lieutenant and joined the submarine service. By 1918 he was commanding a U-boat in the Mediterranean.

After the War he left the Navy, married, and settled down to be a farmer. The collapse of the mark ruined him and he turned to the Church. While studying for ordination he took any work that he could find, and became bank clerk, platelayer, harvester, railway clerk. He was ordained in June, 1924. As pastor of a small church in Berlin's fashionable suburb, Dahlem, he soon became known for his uncompromising Evangelical views.

As head of the "Emergency Union of Pastors", his outspoken resistance to the paganism of the Nazi movement inevitably resulted in clashes with the authorities. His first suspension from office came on January 30, 1934. He has been detained several times since then. Finally, he was imprisoned on July 1, 1937, for "malicious attacks against the State". Until last week he was held on this charge, without trial. He has four children.

THE TRIAL

The trial before a special court of Pastor Niemoeller ended at noon on March 2, in the passing of the lightest sentence that could have been expected in the circumstances. Confessional Church circles are probably justified in regarding it as a victory for their cause, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

The verdict, announced before a crowded court, revealed that Pastor Niemoeller had been found guilty on three counts. He was sentenced to seven months' honourable detention in a fortress and two fines one of £40 and the other of £120.

The sentence of detention and the £40 fine are cancelled owing to the fact that Pastor Niemoeller has already spent eight months in prison. He has thus merely to pay the fine of £120, or alternatively to serve a sentence of three months' imprisonment.

German justice has once again displayed a remarkable degree of independence in a case where religious considerations were at stake. So far as the law is concerned Pastor Niemoeller can resume his activities in his parish outside Berlin.

PREACHING BAN FEARED.

The last word, however, lies with Herr Himmler, who as chief of the secret police is above the law. Pastor Niemoeller's friends fear that at the very least a ban will be placed on his preaching.

The clause under which Pastor Niemoeller was sentenced to a period of detention in a fortress was added to the German penal code by Bismarck at the time of the "Kulturkampf" against the Catholic Church. It makes the discussion from the pulpit of State affairs "in a manner calculated to cause a breach of the peace" punishable with imprisonment or fortress detention.

The fine of £40 was imposed under the emergency decree of Feb. 28, 1933, signed for "the protection of the people" by the late President Hindenburg after the Reichstag fire.

The distribution of pamphlets "criticising State affairs," which was construed as an offence against both this decree and the "Bismarck clause," was responsible for the £120 fine.

QUEUE OUTSIDE.

For the first time since the beginning of the trial the Press and the public were admitted to the court this morning to hear the verdict announced. They were however, excluded again a few minutes later, on the ground that "the safety of the State" would be endangered, before the court, in accordance with German procedure, made known the arguments on which it had based its findings

A queue of sympathisers had formed outside the Moabit law courts several hours before the case was due to come on, and room was found in the court room for about 100 members of the public. The rest af the space was filled by Press representatives, Government officials and plain-clothes men of the secret police.

Frau Niemoeller, accompanied by her eldest daughter, occupied one of the front benches She looked pale, but otherwise cheerful. Near her sat an elderly army officer in uniform.

WIFE LEAVES COURT.

A few minutes before noon Pastor Niemoeller entered the dock by a corridor leading direct from the cells. He was dressed in a dark suit and a butterfly collar, with a black tie. A typical German naval officer in appearance, he looked cheerful and optimistic, and shook hands warmly with the defence counsel.

There was a short interval before the three judges entered. I noticed that Frau Niemoeller, unable presumably to bear the suspense, had disappeared from her seat.

When the judges had taken their places on the bench beneath a coloured portrait of Herr Hitler, the President of the Court, Herr Hoepker, asked Pastor Niemoeller whether he had anything to add to the plea made on his behalf by his counsel on Saturday. He made a formal reply, asking to be acquitted on the four points of the charge.

After withdrawing again for five minutes the court returned and the President announced the verdict. A look of relief passed across Pastor Niemoeller's face, while Dr. Diestel, the white-bearded representative of the Confessional Church, who had been present since the trial was resumed on Feb. 18, smiled broadly.

A small crowd gathered outside the gate of the Moabit Prison in the hope of seeing Pastor Niemoeller drive away, but they were disappointed.

The version of the verdict issued by the German news agency for publication in the Press omits to state that the sentence of detention is regarded as already served.

Patentex

Scientific preparation for

ANTI-CONCEPTION

Easy to handle non-injurious and effective. In use for the last 25 years.

Recommended by Medical profession THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes. "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

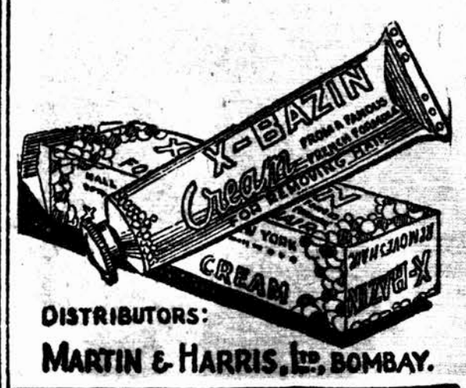
We hold many Certificates of this kind which are open for inspection.

X-BAZIN CREAM *for* REMOVING HAIR.

Available now in small size for Annas Eight Only.

LARGE SIZE Re. 1-0-0.

Also in POWDER FORM.



DISTRIBUTORS:

MARTIN & HARRIS, Ltd., BOMBAY.

Children Of The October Revolution

SOVIET REGARDS THEM AS A GUARANTEE OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND ULTIMATE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM

By D. G. TENDULKAR

"You cannot build a communist state with an illiterate people."—Lenin.

I have lived and worked for three years in Soviet Russia. Outside my cinema work, I was co-operating on a children's magazine called the "Camp-Fire." I know these Soviet children so well, and it is a pleasure to write about them.

Soviet Russia to-day is the most controversial subject. But not a single author has failed to appreciate the work of the Soviet Government for the children. Even Mr. Andre Gide is in raptures about them.

I shall confine myself to the educational, cultural and artistic side of the lives of the Soviet children. That too, as briefly as possible.

As soon as the new mother can pursue her usual occupation, a few weeks after the child's birth the baby is put into a creche. There it remains according to the district and the mother's mode of employment, by day (and with its mother by night), or the whole week (or with its mother over the week-ends). The big factories and state "trusts" have their own creche, and the mother of course is allowed to visit and feed her child.

Soviet Children in Folk Dances.

Pioneer girl with her flag and slogan "Be Always Prepared."

Under the supervision of doctors and trained children's nurses, the babies live in small groups, segregated from one another, as a precaution against possible contagion, under hygienically perfect conditions. The babies' stay in these homes costs the mothers nothing, as the State bears all the expense. Here the children stay until they are four years old. Following a carefully elaborated system, they learn how to see, hear and feel art on the smallest scale imaginable; their games, the colours that surround them, music as the world of sounds and rhythm begin to gain a firm hold on their minds. Their spontaneity and spirit of independence grow with their intimacy with toys chosen and manufactured with great care. In their own special music rooms the little three and four year olds march enthusiastically round and round to the sound of simple march-rythms, easy to learn. They learn to sing songs and follow their rhythm with their bodies, all without effort and observe the shape and colours of their surroundings.

Pioneer children from Central Asia rehearsing for a concert.

Thus, when they are four years old, they enter the Kindergarten, where they remain until their eighth year; they already by then possess a degree of artistic grounding. In the Kindergarten, of course, things are carried a great deal further. Here art is produced quite consciously and actively. Not only is special talent encouraged here, in special circles, but the first systematic instruction is given. After this period they enter schools. Artistic education continues. How marvellous for these children that they have the opportunity, within their normal school period, to develop their talents and inclination for art! On completion of school years, they already command the technical rudiments of their art and can now enter higher schools for their individual development as well.

There is also the material factor. There is no such thing as financial worry for talented children. It is honourable to take up an artistic career—not a matter for 'starvelings'. The State, which sets so much store by an elaborately cultured younger generation, is entirely responsible for the livelihood of these children and the future students. It follows that, since social classes have been abolished, no distinction of any kind is made. Whatever the origin, nationality or race of the parents whatever their occupation,—whether they be workers, peasants, soldiers or intellectuals.

Should it turn out, on the completion of the youngsters' lower school education, that their talent is not marked enough to warrant further cultivation, they have, nevertheless, not wasted their time; on the contrary, they have gained much by way of their general mental development. They are at a stage of education when each is ready to choose a particular vocation in life, suited to his or her mental equipment. The others proceed to one of the higher institutions of art where they specialise for a further period of five years, in complete peace,—for, of course, they receive a state stipend. If after that they desire to scale the greatest heights of their art, or plan to pursue an academic career, they can complete their education with a further three years at the Academy at state expense.

Now let me give a few statistics which might amaze you:—

In Tsarist Russia, 78 per cent. of the population were illiterate; there was no compulsory education, and only 7,800,000 children had been in school. To-day there is no illiteracy and there are 28,000,000 children at school! Every part of the Union, country as well as town, is included in this huge educational drive. In 1937, for instance, 4,309 schools were built in the U.S.S.R., with

(Continued On Page 53)

Glad to possess Pushkin's book: Soviet children are very fond of Pushkin.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

DRAFT CUSTOMS NOMENCLATURE

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has just sent to Governments two volumes on a draft Customs Nomenclature. These are new editions of works already published, revised in the light of the observations submitted by Governments. They represent the results of the studies carried out by a sub-committee of experts set up under the authority of the Economic Committee of the League, in execution of a resolution of the International Economic Conference of 1927 recommending unification of Customs Nomenclature.

This sub-Committee, which set under the chairmanship of M. Roger Fighiera (France), consisted at the beginning of the representatives of five countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany and Italy; two new members, Hungary and Switzerland, were later added to the Committee, and finally, an eighth member, Sweden. The Committee had to carry out work of considerable detail in order to prepare a complete draft which could be used by Governments in their revision of Customs tariffs. The object which the 1927 Conference had in view was to facilitate comparison between Customs tariffs by means of a common nomenclature which could be used in all tariffs. The following are the rules which the sub-Committee of Experts decided to observe in drawing up its draft:

(1) The International Customs Tariff Nomenclature should take account of the general divisions which science and industry had established with regard to both natural products—animal, vegetable and mineral—and products of industrial processes.

(2) These products should be classified by proceeding from the simple to the composite, that is by beginning with raw materials and ending with finished products.

(3) Products of the same industrial process should be, in so far as possible, include in the same chapters and in the same sections.

(4) The Customs tariff nomenclature should be capable of adaptation according to the state of development of the internal economy of each country.

Taking these principles as a basis, the Committee drafted a nomenclature divided into 20 sections and 90 chapters. Within each chapter, the commodities which should figure in any Customs tariff were methodically classified under main headings, second and third and sometimes even fourth sub-divisions. In principle, the main divisions should be left unchanged by Governments which adopt the nomenclature suggested, while the second, third or fourth sub-divisions can be suppressed when it does not appear necessary to retain them.

The first volume of the work on the draft Customs nomenclature contains the draft itself. The second contains explanatory notes. The work as a whole, the preparation of which has taken not less than ten years, will be useful in the preparation of many Customs tariffs. Already various countries which are preparing a revision of their Customs tariff, have begun this work on the basis of the draft issued by the experts of the League of Nations.

PUNJAB AND REVENUE

"LAND REVENE REFORM IN THE PUNJAB"—Institute Agrarian Reform, Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore—As. 8.

This is a memorandum submitted by the Institute of Agrarian Reform, Lahore, to the Land Revenue Committee of the Punjab Government. It embodies replies to the questionnaire issued by the Land Revenue Committee and seeks to formulate a just and fair basis for the assessment of the revenue of land in the Punjab. This has been one of the thorniest and most controversial questions in the administration of Provincial finance in India. Land revenue has been regarded as a part of the economic rent of lands, appropriated by Government and has also been represented as a tax upon agricultural incomes and likewise as an impost on landed property. It is, at best, an undefinable mixture of many things. Attempts have recently been made to induce governments to try to place land revenue on a scientific and intelligible basis so that what is taken from the landlord or the peasant should nave some definite relation to his net earnings from agriculture. "Profits of agriculture" or the net agricultural income arrived at after making allowance for costs of cultivation, including wages of the cultivator and his family, will be a fair basis. Owing to various causes, agriculture in India has, however, been a profitless industry and a percentage of agicultural income calculated on the above basis, may, in the case of a large number of assesses, yield nothing to the State treasury. There will also be difficulties with regard to the calculation of the costs and the ascertainment of the net income. But the problem, complicated and difficult as it is, has to be faced and a fair standard of assessment has to be fixed so that the basis of the land tax may be clear and definite. The financial position of Provincial Governments will, likewise, have to be adjusted steadily to the scientific basis of assessment.

The memorandum under review attempts to demonstrate by means of arguments based on concrete examples, how the "landlords' net assets" at present taken as the basis of land revenue, work out unfairly from the point of view of the tenant and the peasant proprietor. It suggets the substitution in the place of the net assets thus interpreted, profits on direct cultivation, that is "the gross produce minus cost of production, the wages of the cultivator and working members of his family and return for enterprise being included in cost." The statistics of farm accounts given in the appendices are instructive as they throw clear light upon the condition of the agricultural industry in the Punjab and tend to support the view put forward in the body of the memorandum. The Institute of Agrarian Reform has made out a good case which deserves to be carefully considered by the Land Revenue Committee. The memorandum ought to be studied by all interested in the problem of land revenue.

V. G. K.

ARYA MARRIAGE ACT

A COMMENTARY ON ARYA MARRIAGE ACT, 1937—By the Honourable Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, L L.B., M.L.A., President, International Aryan League, Delhi, Speaker, C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly. Within the compass of twenty-five pages, the author has lucidly explained the provisions of the Act and its implications, in a manner to be easily grasped by the man in the street. Under the Hindu Law as administered by the Courts, for a valid marriage, both the parties to the marriage must belong to the same caste Under the Arya Marriage Act, provided both the parties to the marriage are at the time of their marriage, Arya Samajists, their marriage will be valid even though prior to the marriage both parties are either, belonged to a different caste or a different religion. The interpretation of the Hindu Law on this point, prior to the passing of the Act, arose owing to the confusion by the British Indian Courts of Varna with Jati. In the Hindu Shastras, the word used in reference to marriage was Varna and not Jati. The present Act restores the Shastric meaning and will, if intelligently availed of, prove of help in unifying and strengthening the Hindu society generally and the Arya Samaj particularly. The author is to be congratulated on bringing out this pamphlet (priced at annas 4 only) which will prove of use not only to the layman, but to the practising lawyer as well. The book can be had from Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Delhi and Sharada Mandir, Limited, Naisarak, Delhi

"IN PRAISE OF CONGRESS PRESIDENTS"

A patriotic poem in Sanskrit in praise of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress from its year of birth in 1885 to its Golden Jubilee Year in 1935, which had been composed by Sjt. Laxminarayan Shanbhag Vidyalankar Sahitya Shiromani—Sankhya Teertha, and read by him during the Jubilee celebrations in Bombay, has now been published by him with the title of "Rashtrasabhapathi Gavravam". In the booklet are included three other Sanskrit poems by the same author, entitled "Swatantrya Patha" ("Road to Freedom"), "Shanti Prarthana" ('Prayers for Peace') and Shri Subhas Chandra Prashasti" ('Eulogy of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose'). The second poem makes an earnest appeal to the nation to preserve its classical language, Sanskrit, and the indigenous arts and crafts, while the third is a prayer for the peace and prosperity of India and peace to the souls of the martyrs of the national movement. The poems are composed in easy and flowing style, the patriotic sentiments being expressed in eloquent and stirring terms. As Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.A., who writes a Foreword to the brochure, observes, "The (Sanskrit) language holds a key to a vast store of knowledge which has so far not been explored. Knowledge of the language will therefore, be of immense use to the country for any kind of national reconstruction it may contemplate in future. A national body like the Congress and all national minded men and women should, therefore, encourage efforts like this with a view to their future possibilities."

Translations in Hindi and Gujarati of all the four poems are given in the booklet, which is priced at Ans. 4. It can be had from the Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. The booklet may be recommended to all lovers of Sanskrit and patriotic readers.

NOT SO MUCH FROM THE HIGHTS!

SONGS FROM THE HEIGHTS, by Sanjib Chaudhuri, M.A. Professor of English, Nepal.

Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd., London. Price:?

This is a book of poems by a Professor of English but though it may be easy to become a Professor of English, it is not so easy to become a poet in English. I cast no aspersion on Prof. Chaudhuri's appointment, but I certainly do object to the archaic diction and phrasing and the poor English idiom which the Professor employs. His English over which he has original command, is so much third rate old English poets of some bygone age all over.

Was it not Coleridge who said, poetry is the right word in the right place? Let Professor Chaudhuri look up his old classics once again if he has forgotten them. And may I remind him that without a sound command of words no one can create real poetry; and though one can put maudlin and sentimental musings into words and write from the heights of the Himalayas he can neither reach imaginative heights nor become a poet. But I suppose Professor Chaudhuri knows better!

AHMED ALI.

A CORRECTION

In our issue of Sunday the 13th March 1938 there appeared the reproduction of a photograph with the caption "Mahatmaji inspecting the Volunteer Corps at Berar Provincial Conference held at Shendurjana". We are given to understand that Gandhiji never attended the Conference. We regret the mistake, which arose through the apparent likeness of the person inspecting the volunteers to Mahatmaji.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 18. P. O. KATRI SARAI
(Gaya).

Bombay's New Art Galleries

Striking Array Of Modern And Medieval Art And Craft

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The new galleries of the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum which were being prepared for quite a long time have now been opened to the public. The Art Section galleries have been numbered IX and X. Gallery IX, which is to be entered from the Epigraphical Gallery of the Archaeological Section, contains a beautiful collection of ivory, mainly from the Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection, and a few from the Sir Dorab Tata and the School of Art Collections. Choice prints of famous Japanese artists may also be seen displayed on walls and screens.

IVORY WORK.

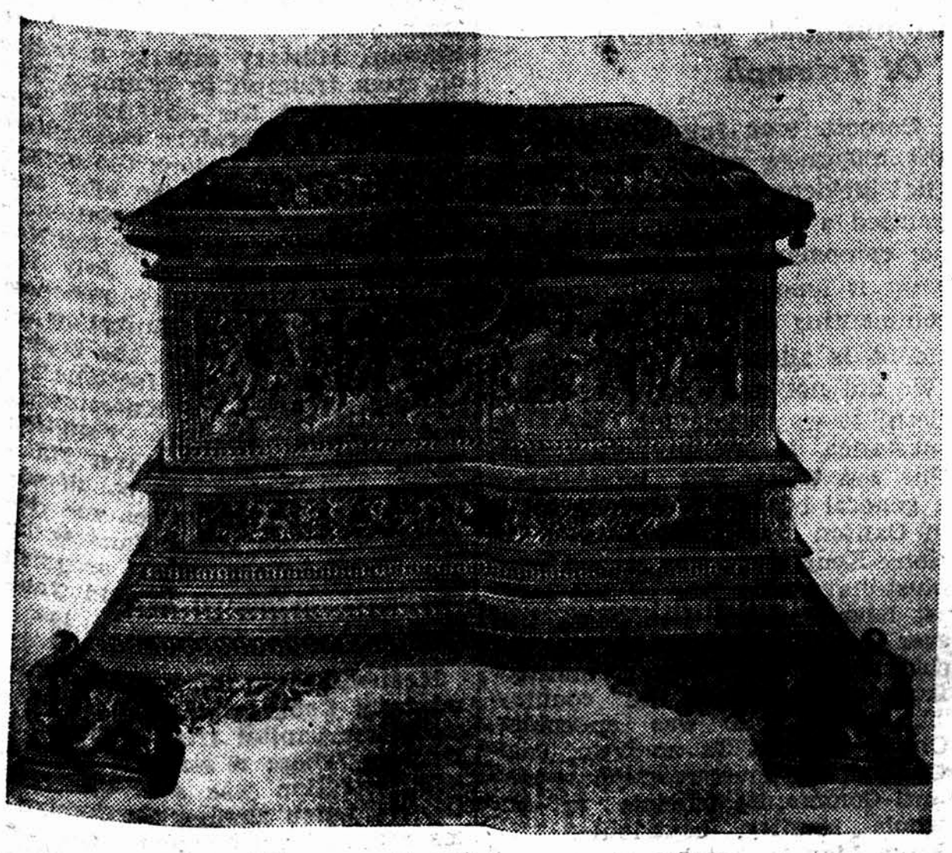
In this collection of ivory practically all parts of Asia are represented. Beautiful works of Chinese workers, who are rightly designated as "Princes of ivory carvers", may be seen in one case. Here are beautiful brush stands carved with marvellous landscapes, figures of dragons, fish and arhats, at times wafting in the clouds, at times disporting in the forest, and at times rolling in the sea waves. In this case may also be seen beautiful screens of ivory carved with landscape motifs and figures of Lohans and Arahats, in the reverse of which are seen Chinese inscriptions, which tell us that these screens were used as royal warrants to the provincial governors of China.

Though the Chinese were great carvers, the Japanese did not lag behind in this art, and in these cases one may see the superb examples of Japanese craftsmanship in ivory. There is a beautiful figure of Kwannon with her flowing robes and peaceful smile, figures of Japanese peasants, warriors, dancing girls, etc., carved with such delicate minuteness that it makes us wonder at the wonderful felicity of expression of these artists. In another case containing Japanese ivory exhibits there are big figures of birds and brush stands carved out of half tusks of elephants decorated with applique bronze work, or inlaid with mother-of pearl, etc.

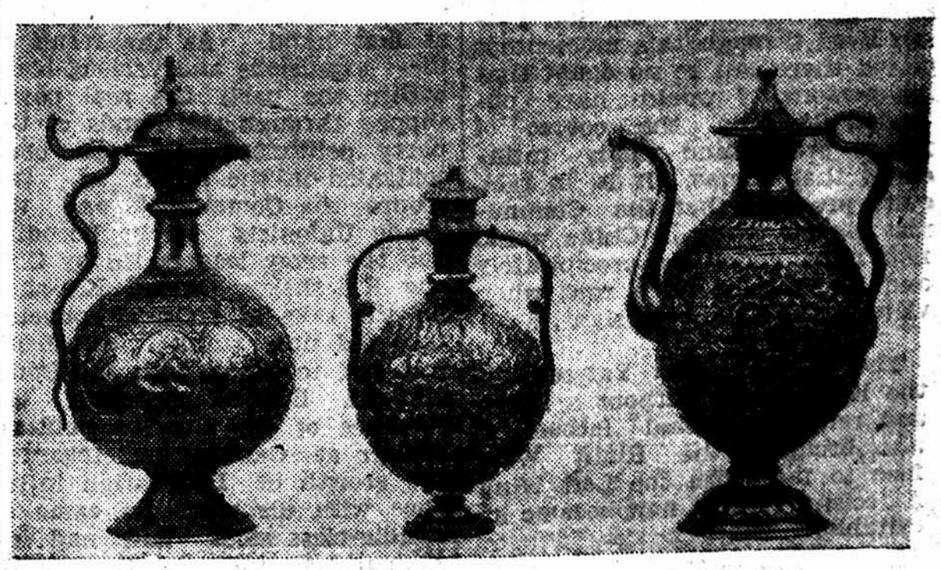
The marvel of craftsmanship of Indian ivory work is represented by a number of delicate carved caskets, some of them with delicate perforated floral, geometrical and arabesque designs; others having scenes from Indian mythology carved in relief on the panels. There may also be seen toys from Delhi, Jaipur, Murshidabad, depicting phases from the life of an Indian Raja,—a Raja on elephant's back, in a palanquin, etc.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

From the end of the Ivory Gallery we enter the room containing the collection of modern pictures in which Indian pictures predominate. One may see here the beautiful works of the Bombay School of Painting—Love scenes from Shakuntala, peaceful Indian village scenes, famous Garba dance from Gujerat, and also vigorous works of Jaganath Ahivasi, represented by two pictures, "The Message" and "My Father a portrait," which have put a new interpretation to the old decadent school of the Rajput school of painting. Here one may also see the fine works of Dhopeshwarkar, Mali, Shukla, Bhat and others of the Bombay School of Art. Examples of the Bengal School of painting also may be seen here. Among them one may see a painting by the famous painter Gogendranath Tagore, "The Pilgrim Beggars". Against the golden background you see the decrepit beggars wending their way. It is a real piece of art. A number of landscape scenes by European and Indian artists adorn the walls of this room.



Mysore Sandalwood work.
(Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection)



Brass Ewer and Goblets Jaipur work
(Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection)

METAL WARE.

From the Modern Picture section one enters the metal ware section in which the exhibits are arranged according to different places of their origin. On the left may be seen a beautiful collection of metal images from Nepal and Tibet; also teapots, boxes, conch-shells carried in religious processions, relic caskets, bronze surahis and other ritual implements. Their decoration is so peculiar that it at once attract the attention of an average visitor. Dragons, grotesque figures, flowers and leaves play an important part in the decorative scheme. On the right may be seen a beautiful collection of Bidri ware manufactured at Hyderabad, Lucknow, Purnea and Murshidabad. There are hukka bowls, ewers, spice boxes, trays, spitoons, talismanic cups, etc. They are decorated with silver inlay work, the patterns being mostly diapers, stars, or poppy.

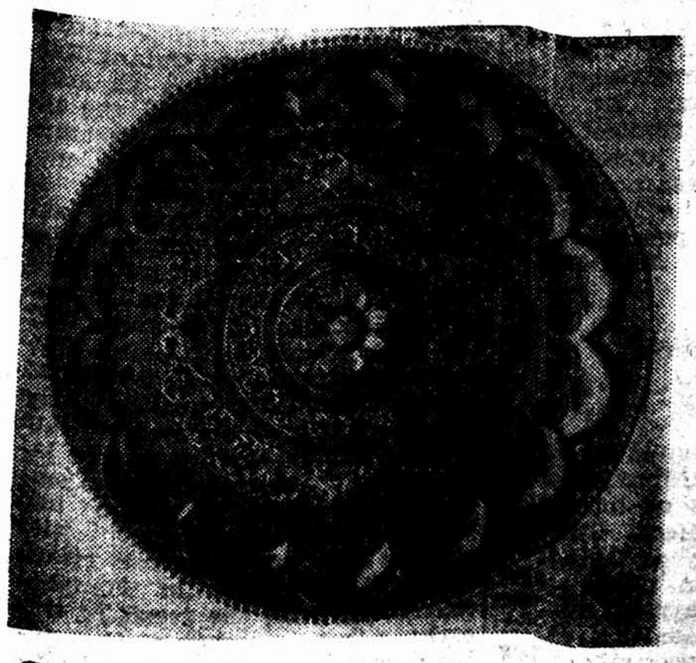
On one end of the gallery may be seen a collection of brass and bronze objects manufactured in Rajputana, Punjab, Kashmir, Benares, Bombay and Madras; graceful goblets and salvers decorated with floral patterns and mythological scenes come from Jaipur. Tinned copper ware consisting of big ewers, spitoons, surai, salvers teapots, etc., and enamelled brass ware come from Kashmir. The Punjab metal ware is characterised by rich chasing which is very pleasing. Also on the same side may be seen metal ware of Mughal period. A big jewelled box chased with hunting scenes, a couple of teapots, and some hukkas are good examples of Bughal workmanship in metals.

Bombay metal ware is represented by a series of beautiful kalshi salvers, etc. manufactured in the Bombay School of Art. Some trays of Sholapur workmanship are very interesting examples of Bombay metal ware as the decoration is directly inspired by the ancient Chalukyan traditions.

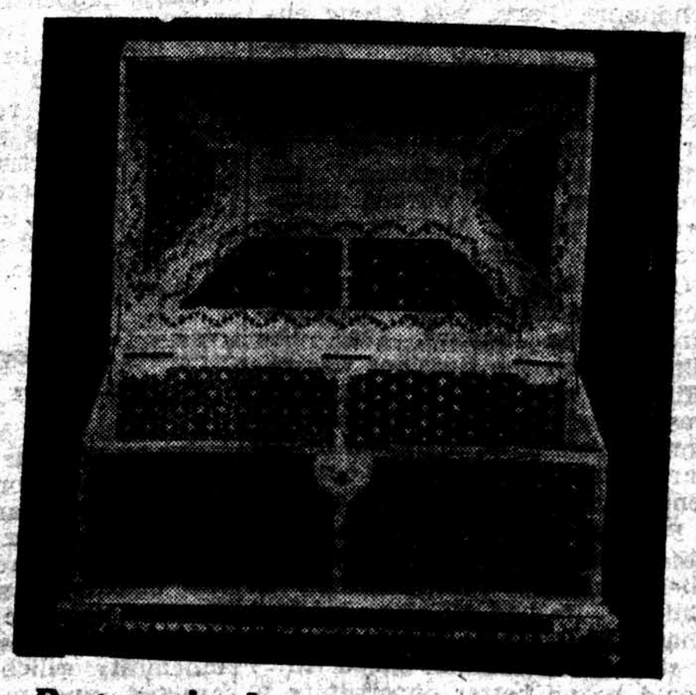
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Towards the end of the gallery may be seen several cases containing Indian musical instruments. Here are beautiful binas painted and lacquered, or inlaid with ivory work, tauses from Bengal, recurved horns from Kathiawar, Jamnagar, Nepal, richly decorated vina tamburis from Tanjore, etc.

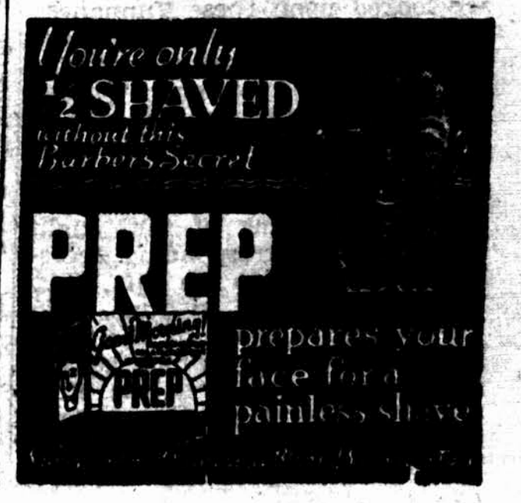
These exhibits belong chiefly to the Sir Ratan Tata, Sir D. J. Tata and the School of Art Collections.



Circular Brass Tray, Sholapur work.
(School of Art Collection)



Rectangular Ivory Box, Delhi work.
(Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection)



TWENTIETH CENTURY IN CHINA

KUOMINTANG MARCHES ON

Decline Of Communist Influence And How It Was Brought About

By Enver Kureishi

Sun Yat-sen died at a critical moment. His death deprived the Russian Political Advisers of their most powerful ally. It was actually Sun's personality which swung the Right Wing of the Kuomintang in line with the Left Wing and prevented an open rupture between the two parties which at first sight seemed ideologically irreconcilable. The Right Wing the Kuomintang had always looked upon the Russian liaison with resentment and suspicion. To them the Russian "Alliance" was a painful necessity which they would have to bear with fortitude until the day when that necessity no longer remained. Had Sun Yat-sen lived through this momentous period there can be no doubt that his personality would have obtruded itself on the course of future events and vastly influenced that course. It is, in fact, quite probable that the Communist bid for power in China would not have ended so precipitately and in so complete a rout when victory was almost in sight.

The death of Sun Yat-sen left the Kuomintang without a leader and rent by internal faction it also brought the Right Wing face to face with the Left Wing. A decisive conflict now became inevitable.

Rout Of The Mercenaries

The men who held the stage at the time of Sun Yat-sen's death and who were most qualified to assume the leadership of the Kuomintang in place of the dead leader were Hu Han-Min and Wang Chiang-wei, the two closest associates of Sun Yat-Sen, the former being a founder of the revolutionary T'ung Men Hui which was later amalgamated within the Kuomintang. Hu Han-Min was the leader of the Right Wing faction within the Kuomintang and was violently anti-Communist. He was then the Governor of Canton and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Wang Chiang-wei represented the radical element in the Kuomintang and was the leader of the Left Wing. He had pronounced leanings towards Marxism although it does not appear that he was ever a Communist or a member of the Communist party. In fact, he was later on regarded by the Communists and the extreme radicals as the betrayer of the revolution. Chiang Kai-shek had yet to emerge into the limelight, although as the Principal of the newly-founded Whampoa Military Academy he was already making his presence felt.

The first act of Chiang Kai-shek and his Whampoa cadets after Sun's death was to liberate Canton from the horde of Yunnanese mercenaries which Sun Yat-sen had imported to maintain himself in power. The populace looked upon these Yunnanese mercenaries with fear and distrust and at the first opportunity fell upon the "foreigners" and wreaked a terrible vengeance. The defeat of the mercenaries, who might otherwise have been the instruments of reaction, caused a general weakening of the Right Wing and a corresponding accession of strength to the Left Wing. This was followed in June, 1925, by the Sovietization of the Government at Canton which became entirely subordinate to the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee acting through its Central Political Council. This further weakened the Right Wing and resulted in the concentration of power in the hands of the Leftists. Many prominent Right-Wingers with violent anti-Communist tendencies fled from Canton and made an abortive attempt to create a separate Kuomintang near Peking but failed dismally, besides which, they were expelled from the party for this secession.

Borodin Versus Chiang Kai Shek

Shortly afterwards, Hu Han-min who was suspected of complicity in a political murder was exiled to Moscow, ostensibly for the purpose of studying Russian methods at first hand. As the result of these expulsions and various feuds within the party the real power slipped through the hands of the party politicians and was concentrated in the hands of two groups, the Communists and the Trade Unionists led by Borodin; and the army leaders led by Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-shek for the sake of political convenience did not think it expedient, just yet, to break with the Communists. Besides resenting the presence of the Russian political adviser at Canton he regarded the growth of Proletarian influence with distaste. He came of middle-class stock and had no sympathies for the Communist cause partly because he had established connections with a group of capatalists at Shanghai. At the moment he did not think it expedient to break with Communists as he was still dependent on Russian military supplies. Without Russian military aid his proposed attack on the Northern war-lords was foredoomed to failure.

Both Borodin and Chiang Kai-shek were manoeuvring for complete control of the Kuomintang. Each realised the necessity of crushing the other at the first opportunity, although there can be no doubt that Borodin underestimated the danger from Chiang Kai-shek was living in a fools paradise; each realised and appreciated the dangers from the political objectives of the other; but the exigencies of the moment demanded the continuance of an alliance, which even though would it was proving mutually intolerable was necessary until the day when they would no longer be dependent on each other for support. Chiang Kai-shek's dependence on the Russian "Alliance" has already been noted. Borodin, in turn, realised the necessity of clinging to the Kuomintang until the Chinese Communist Party was strong enough to stand on its own feet and then either absorb the Kuomintang or supersede it. The ultimate objective was never lost sight of but for the sake of convenience, or rather political expediency, the Communist party worked unobstrusively under the expanding shadow of Chinese Nationalism.

Consequently at the second National Congress of the Kuomintang held in January, 1926, the alliance with the Russians was reaffirmed although a restriction was placed on the number of Communists to be admitted to the party Thus the necessary outward semblance of unity was preserved.

Borodin, meanwhile had set about undermining the power of the European Imperialists in China. He had all along realised that with Chinese Nationalism in a sullen, inflammable mood, there could be no better opportunity to rouse it against European Powers. Therefore, when on the 30th May, 1925, labour troubles in Shanghai led to the International Police Force (which was commanded by an Englishman!) firing on a crowd of demonstrators Chinese indignation knew no bounds. The country from end to end was set aflame. The anti-foreigner feeling which had steadily been growing now assumed tremendous proportions. The situation was aggravated a little later when a skirmish took place between Chinese regular troops and British and French troops at Shameem, a little island at Canton.

Communists' Moment Of Triumph

Borodin took full advantage of the bitterness which the Shanghai incident had aroused and organised a tremendous anti-foreigner campaign or at least that was what it amounted to. Borodin commenting on the Shanghai incident is alleged to have said: "We did not make May the Thirtieth; it was made for us." In substance, if not in actual fact, this was true. For immediately a general boycott of British trade in Canton was declared and in Hong Kong there was staged what must have been one of the largest labour strikes that China had ever seen. "Money poured into the coffers of the Strike Committee from every part of the country. The strike fund was enormous. Chang Tso Lin, Ts' ao K'un, Tuan Ch'i-jui, the most reactionary and anti-Communist officials in the whole country, contributed..... From May to October every child in the land sang songs of hate against Great Britain....." (The China Year Book, 1926). British commerce was paralysed and the movement gave a great impetus to the formation of labour unions and a consequent accession of strength to the Communist. The rising tide of nationalism swept over the country: swept along with Chinese nationalism, but on the crest of the tidal wave came the Chinese Communist party. It was the Communists' moment of triumph!

The Shanghai incident had far-reaching repercussions throughout the length and breadth of China; for the first time in the history, the Chinese people seemed to be passing through a mental revolution. The revolution of 1911 was not a revolution in the accepted sense of that word. What actually happened was that the Manchus were replaced by Military Dictators in many ways as reactionary and retrogressive as the supplanted rulers. As Dr. Hu Shih, one of the greatest Chinese Intellectuals, complained bitterly "..... there was no fundamental change in the ideas and thoughts of the people, which and which alone, can be called a revolution."

Chiang's "Northern Expedition"

But by now the cumulative effect of the humiliations China had suffered at the hands of foreigners was becoming manifest. The injustice of the treaty of Versailles, the dispute between China and France over the payment of the shameful and scandalous Boxer indemnity which was still being exacted, and many other injustices too numerous to chronicle here had roused the people into a sort of frenzy against Europeans. The great body of Chinese students who could be sufficiently powerful when they acted as one single unit became the backbone of the new Nationalist Movement.

So, when in the summer of 1926, Chiang Kai-shek launched his famous "Northern Expedition", the great Nationalist offensive against the feudal warlords of the North and began his historic march over the passes from Kwangtung into the basin of the Yangtse, he carried everything before him. His armies fully equipped with material supplied by the Russians and trained on the Russian lines by Russian Military experts marched on from triumph to triumph. The people hailed the advancing nationalists as liberators everywhere and on many occasions the opposing soldiers deserted 'en bloc' and joined the triumphant Nationalists. Changsha fell before the Nationalist onslaught on July 12; Hankow on September 7; Foochow on December 3; and Hankchow on February 18, 1927. By the beginning of 1927 only two factions remained in China, the Kuomintang and Chang Tso-lin's Fengtien party which held sway over Manchuria and Peking. A conglomeration of Fengtien Forces was defeated on the lower Yangtse by the Nationalists who occupied Shanghai on March 22 and Nanking two days later.

Meanwhile, at Canton, a Kuomintang Congress decided to remove the capital from Canton to Hankow where a strongly Leftist administration was set up and the campaign against the foreigners renewed with vigour. On the 18th December, 1926, the British Goverament issued a memorandum which outlined a policy of moderation in China and showed a readiness to open negotiations for treaty revision. The Communists were jubilant over this victory but Chiang Kai-shek viewed the anti-foreigner tendencies of Borodin with alarm. Chiang Kai-shek feared that Borodin might precipitate an open clash with the foreign Powers and thus make his own position in Shanghai untenable. It was at this juncture that the inevitable split occurred between the Right Wingers of the Kuomintang led by Chiang Kai-shek and the Leftists led by Borodin.

Communists Massacred

Chiang Kai-shek rallied the moderates around him and summoned a party meeting at Nanchang away from the influence of the Trade Unions. The Hankow group refused to attend and Chiang Kai-shek replied by sending an army to occupy Shanghai with the intention of preventing a Communist 'Coup d'etat' in that city. The Hankow group retaliated by sending a Hunanese army to take Nanking which they duly occupied on the 24th March and during which process they assaulted and killed a number of foreigners with the idea of causing Chiang Kai-shek embarrassment in Shanghai. Chiang Kai-shek, realising the precariousness of his own position and the danger from a foreign intervention, forestalled the Communists in Shanghai who had planned similar outrages in that city by ordering a general clean-up of Communists in Shanghai and Canton. As the result of this order a large number of Communists both in Canton and Shan-

(Continued On Page 53)

MOTHER THE HOME MAKER

(BY MRS. K. SATHIANADAN.)

The greatest creation in the world is an ideal mother, and her finest achievement an ideal home. After all is said and done, it cannot be denied that the dearest memories of even the most successful, the most highly-favoured or the most famous man or woman are those, which recall the sweet days of childhood, when he or she ran to the mother and poured out confidences to her, in return for the beautiful response only she could have given.

Let us therefore imagine an ideal home, where the reigning spirit is the perfect mother. The first thing required of her will be able administration and capable organisation. Firm, yet gentle knowing when to yield and when to insist, she will maintain perfect discipline in the family, with a time and a place for everything. And this she will do with insight and tact. Her clear vision will help her to seize the right occasion at the right moment and apply it to its proper use. Let me tell you the story of a mother who guided her little child even in play. The child had been making the room disorderly with little scraps of torn paper. After a while, he became weary of his play and ran to his mother, leaving the litter as it was. The discerning woman did not wish to force the tired child, so she invented a new game for him. "Come, my boy," she told him, "You must try a new game now. Take that little barrow and become a carter. Just like the labourers carting away wood and stones, you must take up the paper and put it into the waste-paper basket." The child at once responded and was happy, and best of all, did what he ought to have done. Thus everything depends on a mother's correct judgment and keen perception. Above all, she must never vacillate; or give an order too hastily; so that she may not find it necessary to recall her decision; for a command once given must be carried out. However, though there must be discipline in a house, it must not be too rigid. A dogmatic rigour, an adamantine system is bound to sacrifice peace and happiness to its rigidity. A happy mean between over-governing and under-governing has therefore to be struck; and, when it is, it will be recompensed all by reverence and obedience.

The perfect mother will have read much and deeply; hence the great advantage of education for a woman. How else can she become a true companion to her children, instilling high ideals into them and leading them up high paths? Sarah Coleridge, we are told, tutored her boy, even teaching herself Latin, in order to teach it to him; and in return for her trouble, he paid her the tribute of saying; "She had a host of common remembrances with me and interests; and I lost in her; when she died, an apprehensive companion."

Children need much love and sympathy, and who can give it so well as a mother? As Mrs. Browning says:

"Women know
The way to rear up children,
They know a simple, merry, tender knack
Of tying sashes, fitting baby-shoes,
And stringing pretty words that make no sense,
And kissing full sense into empty words,
Which things are corals to cut life upon,
Although such trifles."

The child, the youth, the grown man, the old man, alike find in her a sympathetic listener, who lightens sorrows by her touch, who enhances joys by her smile. This spontaneous, ever-present love is invaluable in the sense that it is responded to by confidences, which can never be poured into the ears of anyone else, even a father. But, if a mother is selfish, refuses to be bothered too often, or withholds her sympathy, she will turn away her children from her side; and gradually the estrangement between them will be widened till perhaps the rift can never be bridged.

The perfect mother must also be a thoughtful mother. "What I would demand of a mother," says a writer "is a thinking love." The mother of St. Augustine was able to reclaim him from sin, only because she constantly and carefully thought about him. Then, endless patience is required, as well as boundless toleration and utmost courage. 'Nil desperandum' must indeed be a mother's motto.

Again, a mother's love must be an encouraging love. "A kiss from my mother," said Benjamin West, "made me a painter." It must be also a guiding love, a counselling love, a wise and prudent love. Above all, a mother must be truthful. She must not make a promise which she cannot fulfil, for nothing shakes a child's faith so much as untruth in his mother. A child readily detects a lie. And, therefore, O perfect mother! even to save yourself from an inconvenience, tell no lie to your child, not even a little 'fib'!

A perfect mother will be a charming mother, inspiring love and admiration in all who see her, making the sunshine of a happy home. Good-humour must be her greatest asset, a sweet temper even under the most irritating circumstances her best magic, and cheerfulness her best weapon. A mother, who can make herself a child and play with her children, gets the best results of all: neither can any memory exceed that of the story-telling of a perpect mother, when the children throng round her knees and listen to the elaborations of her vivid imagination. "Air, earth, fire and water." a mother once said, "I represented under the forms of flowers, and to all natural phenomena I gave a meaning. in which I almost believed more fervently than my little hearers. As we thought of paths, which led from star to star, and that we should one day inhabit the stars, and thought of the great spirits we should meet there, I was as eager for the hours of story-telling as the children themselves."

Prize-winners of the Shri Krishna Gayan-Wadan Vidyalaya, Dadar Branch, at the annual social gathering of the institution.

Above all, a mother must be deeply religious, for the religious instinct of children can only be properly developed in youth. The inculcation of faith and trust in God, the instilling of high morals can only be done properly by a mother. As a great man once said of his mother: "I should have been an atheist if it had not been for one recollection and that was the memory of the time when my departed mother used to take my little hands into hers, and made me on my knees repeat with her the Lord's prayer."

Thus a perfect mother becomes a perfect example to her children. "Is example nothing?" says Burke, "it is everything. Example is the school of mankind, and they will learn at no other." And what example can be more powerful than a mother's?

What ought a good mother not to be? Not the poor-spirited mother, who servilely complies with the demands of her children, not the implacable mother who governs by immoderate repression; not the selfish mother who devotes herself to society and abandons her children to servants and tutors; not the youthful mother, who is ashamed of her grown-up children; but the perfect mother, who will not wheedle or threaten or perish unnecessarily who will not be too dogmatic, precise or grim; yet is not the slatternly mother, who without a sense of order leaves everything, children included to take care of itself; who will not make her children live without religion, yet who will not make religion too strict and unpalatable to them.

A perfect mother will ever try to make herself worthy of the children given her, of the trust and faith of innocent young souls. Children are not a light responsibility. They are God-given; and an account of them must be given to God. Let every mother train herself, therefore, best as she might to become a perfect mother. And God will reward her, and her own mother's love will satisfy her.

A mother's work can never be finished, just as education can never have an end. A mother is a mother all her life. Infinite trouble, infinite care, infinite love are needed for true motherhood, to cope with the magnificent selfishness of childhood, the intense egoism of adolescence, the persistent obstinacy of manhood. Yet what mother is there who will shirk this service?

And which mother would not have it said of her:

"Oh what a shower of courteous speech she raises,
Grave pleasantry, grace mixed with wit is heard;
Fetters and chains she weaves with every word."

—"The Indian Home."

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects
Don't let ants ruin your food!
Inferior "insecticides" can't kill them
Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
FLIT
FLIT always KILLS!
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Rejuvenation According To Ayurveda

Transformation Of Bodily Cells Effected By Special Courses Of Treatment

(By DR. P. G. PILLAY, VAIDYAKALANIDHI)

The process of 'Rejuvenation' recently undergone by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has created a keen interest and eagerness to know more about the fundamentals of this specific form of treatment among the generality of the people who seem to be astounded at the marvellous results achieved in so short a period. Public minds are working double shift in attributing the success of this treatment either to the miraculous play of some 'yogic' powers, to the occult influences of the 'mantric' art or to some inscrutable forces beyond ordinary comprehension. Most people do not yet seem to know that this art is but a specific part of the vast science of Ayurveda—the benevolent gift of our ancestors to suffering humanity. This article seeks briefly to explain this theory of Rejuvenation and demonstrate the high attainments of our Indian culture.

Nature Of Life

Life, the endeared treasure of all beings, for the sustenance of which they spare no labour or pains, is both evanescent and fleeting. As the contained is always dependent on the container, so also this life depends on the body to manifest itself. Its inherent characteristic is the pursuit of pleasure and comfort, and for this it is eternally striving. This struggle entails a constant wear and tear of the body. It is because of this perishing nature of the body that it is termed "Shareera." It is to avert its speedy breakdown as well as to restore the normal health of the body that food is administered. At times this struggle for pleasure and comfort becomes too intense and produces general debility, which expresses itself in fatigue, illness, or old age.

Be it understood that this weakness is manifest not only in the tangible body, but also in its astral counterpart, including the five senses, intelligence, and mind. At this stage of its existence the realisation sets in that the normal routine diet is unable to cope with the indisposition and consequent weakness. Naturally, efforts are made to supplement the daily rations with some invigorating ingredients to contribute to the normal well-being of the body. These additional administrations are termed medicines. Sometimes the resultant weakness is so acute and intense that these even are unable to restore the necessary equilibrium and it may so happen that life bids good-bye to its temporary abode. This divorce of the two naturally wedded is what is generally known as death.

Rejuvenation

The general conception of the span of human life is that it covers a period of one hundred and twenty years. This computation is from astronomical calculations based on the movements of the Navagraha. Ordinarily longevity falls far short of this period; but through human ingenuity and skill this can be conveniently prolonged and healthy life enjoyed even beyond the limits set by the above calculations. The methodical manipulations controlling the extended period of longevity, simultaneously consistent with unimpaired bodily health, is called Rasayana Chikitsa or Rejuvenation. It is described in Ayurveda as "That form of treatment which restores the aged and debilitated body to its pristine youth and vigour and re-establishes the full potentialities of the senses consistently with the happiness of an unimpaired-health."

In the course of its recent development, modern medical science claims to have made some startling discoveries of certain methods of Rejuvenation. Among these, the Monkey Gland treatment is believed and acclaimed as the most remarkable. But the prohibitive cost it entails brings it almost on a par with the proverbial baby crying for the moon. It is, indeed, strange that fashionable India has not cared to know or even to inquire if our heritage of Ayurveda provides any methods for rejuvenation. The news of Pandit Malaviya's present treatment has come as a revelation at a time when admiration for the Western brand is fast becoming blind. This has also led to a deep yearning among the people to understand the nature and method of the treatment.

Ayurveda describes a healthy man thus:

"Samadosha samagnischa
Samadhaatu malakriya
Prasannaatmendriyamana
Swastetyabhiteeyate."

1. e. the Tridoshas and the digestive, respiratory and circulatory systems working in harmony maintain the equilibrium of the body. This in turn helps to bring about the psycho-physical parallelism which alone can contribute to the sum total of human happiness. He alone is happy who fulfils the above requirements.

Two Kinds Of Treatment

Factors such as age, worry, illness, etc. subscribe to overthrow the balance or to upset the proportion of the above essential stipulations. It is then that the need for the Rasayana treatment is felt. This treatment is of two kinds "Vaathaathapikam" and "Kuteepraaveshikam" — and is mainly administered in the four modes of Mantra Yoga, Oushadha and Aahaara.

'Vaathaathapikam' does not impose any undue restrictions on the movements or routine of the person undergoing the treatment. It simply administers 'rasaayanic' preparations, reconciling itself with the day-to-day life of the patient. It, however, enjoins the observance of "brahmacharya" and the usual dietetic restrictions. If by chance a breach of these rules does happen, no serious harm need be apprehended. The patient may not reap the maximum benefit sought, that is all. Among the medicines used in this process are Chyavanaprasa, Amritaprasa, and Bhallathaka Rasaayanas. In accordance with the condition of the patient the duration of the treatment may vary from seven days to years. This slow result is due to the adaptation of the treatment to the ordinary life.

'Kuteepraaveshikam', on the contrary, yields better and more immediate results. It imposes severe restrictions on the patient. Even the diet may have to be taken in the form of medicine. During the course of the treatment the patient is prohibited from putting on wearing apparel of any kind and from exposing himself to the elements. Physically he should be undisturbed by any sound and mentally he should make himself impervious to all sensations of emotions. In short, the patient has to have complete mastery over his mind and body alike. "Brahmacharya" has to be observed in word, deed and thought. He has to live in set surroundings dictated by the nature of the medicines and the seasons. Generally, the place chosen should be away from the bustle and confusion of ordinary life, but well provided with all the necessary amenities. The room or 'kuti' has to be specially constructed with all the necessary sastric equipments. Besides the entrance, the room should have only a couple or so of small holes to let in free air. Enough precautions have to be taken not to let in heat, cold, draught or light more than what is utterly necessary. None except the physician should have access to the patient. The dimensions of the 'kuti' should correspond to the sastric determinations.

DR. P. G. PILLAY.

This treatment can only be administered by a learned physician well experienced in this branch. Before admission into the 'kuti' the patient has to undergo a preparatory treatment, which consists of external and internal purification of his system by 'Snehaswedam,' 'Vamanam,' Virechanam,' 'Basti', 'Nasyam' and 'Rakthamoksham,' followed by a few days on special diet. This over, the patient is admitted into the 'kuti' at an auspicious moment for the treatment proper. This treatment may extend over a period of seven days, fourteen days, twenty-one days, a mandala (forty-one days) or in extreme cases even a year, in accordance with the nature of the disease and the condition of the patient. Among the medicines used in this treatment 'Braahmya and 'Aamalaka Rasaayanas' deserve special mention.

Transformation Of Body

As the treatment proceeds, the constituent cells of the body undergo a transformation. The potency of the medicine administered creates in his body young and energetic cells to take the place of the old and decayed ones. The growth and formation of these new cells can be inferred from the withering off of the hair, teeth, nails and skin. This in no way should cause apprehension. The treatment may be concluded with the complete reformation of the new cells; but care should be taken that the patient in no way and under no circumstances violates in the least any of the restrictions imposed on him by the physician until and unless the new-fledged cells acquire full and complete stamina to withstand the strains of ordinary life. Any violation of these restrictions may have fatal consequences.

From the meagre reports we have about the present treatment that Malaviyaji underwent, it appears that he took the 'Kuteepraaveshika Rasaayana Chikitsa."

Not only is this mode of treatment far superior in its efficacy to the Western, but it is also within easy reach of the generality of men. In a country like India where the people are economically very backward, Ayurveda with its Rasaayanic treatment is, indeed, a great boon.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

Wafd Will Win

Sheikh Selim Abud writes:—

The festivities for the wedding of King Farouk are over. They were, indeed, magnificent. The whole of the Near East and North Africa have been watching the events in Egypt with the greatest interest.

But what has been going on behind these magnificent drop-scenes?

I have already indicated what all informed political observers know, whether they are in London, Cairo or Rome. The recent Egyptian clash between the Palace and the Wafd Government was, in reality, the strong hand of Britain slamming the gate in the face of Mussolini.

The excitement of the happy occasion is already dying out, leaving a blank feeling in the hearts of many thousands. The public shows which the British authorities had hoped would smooth over the "coup d'etat" effected by them from the Palace have not had any lasting effect. For already all sections of the community outside the narrow business group tied economically to London and the rich semi-feudal Turkish land-owners who support Mahmoud Pasha, are beginning to feel the pinch. Extra taxation to the tune of three millions has been announced. Large quantities of war material are being imported from Britain. How closely tied Egypt has become to the British war machine can be estimated from the fact that the military equipment is even more recent than that in use by the British Command.

There is a talk of a new election. Democrats overseas are wondering what has become of the Wafd, that party which has never yet been defeated in a free election. The Wafd still represents the millions of the Egyptian people. In fact it represents far more truly, is tied to it much closely, than three months ago when it was the Government.

Nahas Pasha, had during the last year of his Government, been showing dangerous signals of setting up what might have become an indigenous Fascism, trying to hold its own between Britain and Italy, playing off the one against the other.

But whatever ambitions Nahas may have cherished, they are now shattered. He has been driven headlong into the arms of the masses. The outcome of this reunion is being watched with uneasiness by the Palace and by Whitehall. Though it may be deferred, though doubts and disunity may cloud the issue for a while, the outcome of the vast secret ferment which is working through every bazaar, village and factory of Egypt will certainly provide a dramatic climax to this phase of Near Eastern history through Labour-Peasant Information Bureau.

NAZI RAJ IN VIENNA

"Daily Telegraph" Correspondent Expelled: Warning To Journalists

VIENNA, March 26.

Out of 6,000 persons arrested in Vienna, 300 have been released in the past few days, stated Her Von Latrob, the Chief of the Press Section of the Propaganda Department whereto foreign correspondents were summoned and warned to be careful in reporting Austrian affairs.

It is learned that Gedye, the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has been expelled from Austria.—Reuter.

NAVIGATION IN YANGTSE

Japanese Plan To Restrict Foreign Ships

LONDON, March 25.

A Japanese cruiser riddled with shell holes staggered into Pootung naval dockyard down the river from Shanghai, where it is being repaired. The cruiser returned from action against the Chinese forts at Ningpo which has recently been modernised.

In view of the refusal of foreign shipping companies to accept the recent Japanese restrictions on navigation in the Yangtse, the Japanese are now trying a new scheme to prevent foreign shipping from operating. Japanese dredgers are sweeping the Yangtse delta, alleged to be for mines.

Foreign shippers have been advised not to operate their ships.—Reuter.

New Schedule For China War Risk Insurance

LONDON, March 26.

The Joint War Risk Rating Committee and Lloyds underwriters have issued a new schedule for China war risk insurance. Principal alteration is a reduction of rate for voyages to and from ports to the south of Shanghai from one pound sterling to ten shillings per cent.

Canton, however, is still rated at one pound sterling and Hongkong remains at half crown per cent.—Reuter.

The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, the Hon. Mr. D. P. Mishra and the Hon. Mr. Y. Shareef, Ministers, Mr. Thakur Chedilal, Chief Whip of the Congress Party, and others will address a public meeting in Chitnis Park on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee.

HITLER BOOSTS HIS OWN EXPLOITS

SWALLOWING OF AUSTRIA JUSTIFIED: GERMANY WAS TORN ASUNDER AND PETITIONS PROVED FUTILE

BERLIN, March 25.

Opening his election campaign at Koenigsberg Herr Hitler said that he had chosen East Prussia because he was convinced that his action in Austria would nowhere meet with more understanding than in East Prussia which too felt isolated for so long.'

Speaking of the economic difficulties in Austria he said that Germany had suffered because her economic territory was so small "We lack colonial resources to make up our shortages."

Criticising the view that Germany should have incorporated Austria by international negotiations Herr Hitler declared that Germany was torn asunder mercilessly and oppressed without reason. Petitions, complaints and admonitions had been ignored. "We still have few injustices to complain of."

He concluded declaring: "We have performed a miracle and won within a few days more than in former wars lasting many years 84 thousand square kilometres and six and a half million inhabitants—that is a tremendous success. I am convinced that all Germany will march on April 10. I will be the General of the greatest army in the history of the world. In giving my vote I shall know that 50 millions are behind me.
—Reuter

HITLER TO SPEAK IN BERLIN

Dr. Neumann On Currency Smuggling Charge

BERLIN, March 25.

Herr Hitler will make an election speech in Berlin on March 28.

It is reported from Vienna that Dr. Neumann will be tried in the ordinary courts on a charge of currency smuggling.—Reuter.

RITUAL SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE BANNED

WARSAW, March 26.

The Polish Lower House was voted the complete abolition of the ritual slaughter of cattle.

The Jewish population is reported to have threatened to abstain from meat if the decision is enforced.—Reuter.

Changes In Map Of Prussia

BERLIN, March 26.

Important changes in the map of Prussia are made by the law uniting Upper and Lower Silesia into one province and West-Prussia and Brandenburo similarly.—Reuter.

U. S. Plan To Help Refugees

Solution To Be Applied To Oppressed Minorities Also

WASHINGTON, March 25.

President Roosevelt has stated that the plan to aid political refugees will be applied also to oppressed minorities in Russia, Spain, Italy or any other country.

The State Department has announced that further telegrams were sent to Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, thus bringing the total number of countries invited to co-operate in the plan to 33.—Reuter.

FAVOURABLE REPLY FROM BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, March 25.

The Government have made a favourable reply to the United States Government's invitation to co-operate in the formation of a Committee to help refugees to leave Germany and Austria.

The invitation was addressed to nine European countries, all Latin American countries and British Dominions.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE TO ACCEPT INVITATION

PARIS, March 25

The Government will shortly accept the United States Government's invitation.—Reuter's Special.

Nagpur is being threatened with an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Government have promulgated special regulations to prevent its spread.

5 PERSONS ROASTED ALIVE

Village Fire In Baroda State

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

An old woman and four children are reported to have been roasted alive in a fire in a hut made of grass in Sugala village, Baroda State.

It appears that the farmer with his wife had gone out, and the old mother started cooking when a spark fell on the wall which caught fire enveloping the whole hut. The inmates could not escape and were burnt alive with all belongings including currency notes of the value of fifty rupees.
—A. P.

RECORD TOTE DOUBLE

Battleship And Barbadeche Give £5062: Only One Backer

LONDON, March 25.

The Aintree Totalisator daily double on Battleship and Barbadecne, winner of the Bickerstaffe Plate returned £5.062 sterling for ten shillings there being only one lucky backer breaking the record tote double established in Manchester, last year which was fours £4.679.

Barbadeche started 100 to 1 with bookmakers and more than 55 to 1 on the totalisator.

Poland's Consul For Lithuania

WARSAW, March 23.

Poland's first diplomatic representative to go Lithuania for eighteen years crossed newly-opened frontier. He is M. Kolopotowsky, Counsellor to Foreign Minister, who will take up his duties at Kaunas.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK RAIDED AT SUKKUR

KARACHI, March 24.

"Considerable excitement prevailed in the town this morning when it became known that a band of dacoits had raided the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India shortly after 3 o'clock last night", wires the Sukkur correspondent of the "Karachi Daily".

It is not yet known whether anything has been stolen in the raid. The police are carrying out a vigorous investigation.—United Press.

SECTION 144 AT FATEHGARH

BAREILLY, March 26.

The District Magistrate, Fatehgarh, has promulgated orders under Section 144, prohibiting public meetings and the carrying of lethal weapons and firearms, in view of the strained relations between the Ahrars and Muslim Leaguers.

The situation has been rendered more serious by a private meeting of the leaders of the All-India Ahrar Party which is taking place at Farrukhabad at Present.

Three persons were taken into custody yesterday for breach of orders.—A. P.

Republicans Demoralised?

SARAGOSSA, March 26.

Franco's troops are advancing along the 150 mile front stretching from Huesca to Teruel. Reports refer to despair and demoralisation behind the Republican lines.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL CUP WON BY ST. MAGNUS

LONDON, March 26.

The Liverpool Cup run at Liverpool over a distance of one mile, two furlongs and 170 yards resulted as under:—

ST. MAGNUS (Perryman) .. 1
HEAVY WEIGHT (Robertson) 2
JONKER (Sam Wragg) .. 3

Eighteen ran. Won by one length, half a length separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by Colledge Leader.

Starting Prices: Nine to one St. Magnus, 100 to 9 on Heavy weight 20 to 1 on Jonker.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN.

LONDON: March 26.

Coulston landed at Croydon at 17-41, having flown from New Zealand in five days, 18 hours and 34 minutes, and the round trip in less than 11 days. This is the first England-New Zealand Round Flight. The fliers beat England-Australia return record and Miss Batten's Port Darwin-England record.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S HUGE INVESTMENT ON AIR DEFENCE.

PARIS: March 26.

The Minister for the Interior has decided to spend 2,700,000 sterling on the Air Defence of Paris.—Reuter.

Inskip On Rearmament Mission To Labour

LONDON, March 24.

Sir Thomas Inskip conferred this afternoon with the engineering and Trade Union Leaders regarding rearmament acceleration, but the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which is overwhelmingly the most powerful, was absent owing to other engagements.

Sir Thomas Inskip conveyed the Government's views similar to those expressed to the General Council of the Trade Union Congress yesterday. The Unions promised to consider the statement at the earliest opportunity.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL.

Wealthy Sunni businessman of Bombay, bachelor, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, highly educated, father holding very high post, desires marrying respectable modern or orthodox girl in Bombay. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Write Box 10007, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Rejuvenation Confidential Treatment, safe, guaranteed, permanent cure, get young while there is still time. Plans free. Write Bose Homjee Hall, 88, Mazagaon Road, Bombay. (10023)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (9790)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents of both sexes to sell silk sarees etc. Pay Rs. 200 monthly. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana. (10003).

PRABHAT'S FIRST MARATHI SOCIAL

"KUNKU"

Directed By:
V. SHANTARAM

Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Today, Thu., Fri., 2 p.m.
Ladies Show: Tues., 1-30 p.m.

CENTRAL

TALKIES Girgaum.

SEE

MOHANA & MURAR

The romantic lovers in

CHANDRARAO MORE

A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE

Daily 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 2-15 P.M.

PLAZA and APOLLO

Dadar Parel

The BROADWAY

TALKIES, Khodadad Circle, Dadar

Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Paramount's Super Grand Picture

MAID of SALEM

Starring
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
and
FRED MCMURRAY

The most touching melodrama picked up from the glorious pages of History

Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.
Republic Pictures' thrilling serial
"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

Splendid Opportunity for Lovers of Indian Music

CONCERT

IN AID OF

Gayan Utejak Mandal

in the presence and under the patronage of

H. H. THE MAHARANA SAHEB OF DHARAMPUR

at

REGAL THEATRE
On Sunday, 27th March

10 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M.

TWENTY AMATEUR ARTISTS

OF THE WELL KNOWN

Prof. Ramchander Kale

WILL TAKE PART IN THE PERFORMANCE.

Admission Fees Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1

Tickets can be had at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press or Tutorial High School, near French Bridge.

328. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted organisers for guaranteed debentures on Rs. 300. Mitson, Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (10001)

Wanted Stockists for Bombay Presidency for our high class hosiery goods: Sun Knitting Mills, 109, College St., Calcutta. (9971)

HUME PIPE FACTORY FOR BARODA

Opened By Yuvraj Pratapsingh Raje

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 23.

One more link in the industrial development of Baroda City was forged to-day with the opening of the branch of the Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd., at the hands of Prince Pratapsinhrao Raje amidst a distinguished gathering of the industrialists and elite of the city, which included amongst others Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh, Sheth Trikamlal Zhaverlaxmichand, Dr. Pagar and Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria.

The opening ceremony was performed by Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Raje, who arrived at 6 p.m., and was greeted by the Director Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand. The Prime Minister, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, K.C.I.E., Col. Shivrajsingh, Dr. S. M. Pagar, other high officials, Municipal Councillors and citizens were present for the function.

In the course of his welcome speech, Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand explained to the audience about Hume Steel Pipes of 30" dia. which are to be used for the water supply project for a length of about 8 miles and also gave general information about the Hume Pipe organisation in India and the principal works executed. Yuvaraj Saheb thanking the Director for inviting him for the function wished complete success and prosperity to the firm. Afterwards Yuvaraj Saheb with other guests proceeded to the machinery shed, where he was garlanded by the Director, and started the first spinning of the Hume Steel Pipe by throwing from a silver bowl a little quantity of cement concrete into the pipe which was spun on the special belt machine. The whole party witnessed the manufacturing process, after which light refreshments which were served in the open yard, terminated the function successfully.

DO TEACHERS TAKE TOO MUCH FOR GRANTED?

Vice-Chancellor Chandavarkar On Ethics Of Teaching

Addressing a large gathering of Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers, held in the St. Antonio de Silva High School, Dadar, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University trenchently criticised the growing spirit among the teachers, to take everything for granted, as it would lead to slow-progress, discontent and bitterness.

Conscience, enthusiasm, and an infinite capacity to love and treat pupils affectionately, he said, were the primary qualities of an ideal pedagogue, who alone could unfold divine and true knowledge in the minds of raw and undeveloped youths entrusted to their care. The genuine qualifications of an ideal teacher, not to speak of B. T. or L. T., which are purely mechanical, he continued, were those of mind and heart—an inner prompting to disseminate and promulgate right knowledge, true optimism and a clear sense of serving humanity. Then alone teaching would become a religions vocation and a labour of love.

Regarding Provident Fund and salaries, he assured, that the authorities concerned were giving consideration to their demands and that the ensuing Senate meeting in June next would go a long way to ease their grievances, but it would take sometime to standardise the status of teachers in India to that of those in England. Expressing his joy to find that this association was not started in a spirit of competition or as a rival to the existing Bombay Teachers' Association, he encouraged the teachers to press on their rights and to continue agitating to stabilise their status in a polite and courteous manner without giving offence to any. His short and sweet speech was heard with wrapt attention.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

High Rate Of Annual Bonus Maintained

The Annual Report of the Standard Life Assurance Company is always one which calls for comment amongst the Insurance Reports submitted; this office is one of the few with an annual investigation and declaration of Bonus.

The amount of new Assurances (net) secured during the year was the record figure of £4,341,174 (Rs. 5,78,82,320), which with Group Life Assurances amounting to £788,800 (Rs. 1,05,17,333) made the record total of £5,129,974 (Rs. 6,83,99,653).

Notwithstanding the fact that the yield obtainable on new investments during the year remains at a comparatively low figure and that there was an increase in the rate of Income Tax in the United Kingdom from 4/9d to 5s in the £1. 'The net rate of interest' earned on the Company's Funds exceeded 4-3/4 per cent. This gives a very clear idea of the exceptionally strong financial position of the Company.

The Annual surplus available after valuing the assets and providing for the liabilities in the stringent manner and after transferring £100,000 (Rs. 13,33,333), to the Staff Pension Fund was £459,202 (Rs. 61,22,693). This allowed of the same high rate of Annual Bonus being maintained for the eleventh consecutive year, namely, £2:2/- per £100 (Rs. 21/- per Rs. 1,000), calculated on the Sum Assured and existing Bonuses. The Life Assurance and Annuity Fund has increased by about £1,200,000 (Rs. 1,60,00,000).

This Company has transferred Life business in India since the year 1846, maintaining a branch office in Calcutta which conducts all its affairs in India and the Far East. Its policy conditions are liberal, its premiums are moderate.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Mr. Muzzafar Hussain, President of the City Congress Committee, intimated Panditji about the continued progress of Mr. Pashupati Nath; also regarding the general improvement in the communal situation in the City. He has been informed about the peaceful conclusion of the Kalyani Devi Mela and of the formation to-day of six Hindu-Muslim Peace Committees for furthering the work in connection with the restoration of normal life in the City.

CONGRESS MOVE

The Secretary of the Allahabad City Congress Committee has called a meeting of the Committee on the 30th inst., to consider matters relating to the real causes of the so-called communal riots in Allahabad. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to be present at the meeting, as he will be reaching Allahabad on the 29th inst.—United Press.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST KAIRA BOARD ELECTIONS

At a meeting of the Kaira District Congress Committee held on 23rd March it was resolved to contest all seats of the District Local Board at its ensuing elections.

An election Sub-Committee was appointed with Darbar Gopaldas as Chairman to manage the elections. Messrs Chimanlal C. Narkhi and Chhotabhai Patel were asked by the Committee to recommend Harijan candidates for the three seats reserved for Harijans.

PREMIER JUSTIFIES NEW APPOINTMENTS

Work Of Nation-Building Depts. Has Increased Under Congress Regime

COLLACO ON COCKTAILS

The work in the General Department of the Government of Bombay increased by two hundred per cent since the Congress Ministry came into power.

This significant statement was made on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay. The General Department is in charge of all the nation building subjects.

Since the work in the department increased, and most of the members of the staff worked till late in the evening, the Ministry increased the staff also. Members of the opposition suggested that the work should be carried on by Parliamentary Secretaries.

Explaining why this additional expense was incurred, it was stated "Since the present Ministry assumed office the work in the General Department has increased particularly because it deals with most of the nation-building subjects, in connection with which the Ministry has raised large questions of policy, outlined comprehensive programmes and undertaken legislation.... All these new posts may have to be continued further and perhaps sanctioned permanently if the work in the department continues to be heavy! No further explanation is necessary." The house made the supplementary grant.

WHAT IS A COCKTAIL?

Dr. J. A. Collaco reminded one of the debate on Excise some years ago in the Legislative Council when Dr. Alban D'Souza said that one peg of whisky was equal to one ounce of butter from the point of view of health. Dr Collaco was one better. He amused the House when he said that liquor was as important to certain people was ghee and milk was to the Brahmins. He went on to explain to the "White capwallas" on Government benches what a cocktail was. It had nothing to do with either the cocks or tails. It was a mixture of all kinds of liquors!

But Dr. Collaco failed in his objective as the House was convinced of the arguments advanced by Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise and greed to the supplementary grant of Rs 40,000 for the expenditure incurred for bringing the schemes of prohibition into working order this year.

Member after member attacked the provision made for sending additional police to Ahmedabad during the Textile strike and to Poona during the Sonya Maruti Satyagraha when Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,80,000. Discussion on the grant is to be resumed on Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Demands for supplementary grants were taken up for discussion by the Bombay Legisative Assembly on Saturday with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the chair.

The Revenue Minister made a demand for a supplementary of Rs. 53.000. The main reason for this excess expenditure was that the provision for each item of expenditure was reduced in order to accommodate the lump reduction of Rs. 50.000 applied to the total voted grant under Land Revenue The grants so reduced proved inadequate

Mr. G. K. Phadke opposed the grants. He said that Government should revise their charges for land measurements and maps. He said that the villagers were put to a lot of hardship, as they had to walk long distances to obtain records.

Mr. Morarji Desai replying stated that there was no profiteering made from the charges on measurements and maps, as a special department had to be maintained in the interests of the people themselves. He did not think there was any necessity for the villagers to walk long distances to obtain copies of records. They could do so by posting applications.

The demand for supplementary grant was made.

The Minister for Excise made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 40,000. Explaining why this additional amount was spent it was stated that in furtherance of its policy of total prohibition (Prohibition of transport, consumption, possession of all liquor and drugs) in the province Government had decided to constitute Ahmedabad City and Cantonment and Suburbs and two talukas in each of the three divisions as "dry areas" with effect from 20th May and 1st April respectively.

In order that the schemes may be brought into working order by the due dates, the Commissioner of Excise had been authorised to incur an expenditure during current year of Rs. 38,000 for the Ahmedabad experiment and Rs. 3.000 for the three rural areas.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik brought to the notice of the Minister in charge the fact that many persons were taking denatured spirits as substitutes for liquor. This had a very bad effect on the system. He suggested that Government should find out ways and means of preventing this happening.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar wanted to know from the Minister the loss through prohibition from each one of the linguistic provinces of Bombay. His suggestion was that the loss from each linguistic province should be made good from that province alone. He also commended the idea that the proportion of the loss should be borne equitably

Dr. J. A. Collaco questioning the advisability of the expenditure said that the present policy of the Government in the matter of excise was placing the cart before the horse. Government had themselves admitted that the people require to be educated It had also been admitted by Government mention one of their communiques that liquor was as important to the Bhils as milk and ghee was for the Brahmins. How could this be changed in a day.

Continuing the speaker explained the drink habit of those who were accustomed to it. He felt that those on the Government benches might not know what a cocktail was. It had nothing to do either with cocks or tails. It was a sort of a 'Kitchdi'. It was a mixture of all kinds of liquor. He hoped that the Minister would not put "some of us" into difficulty by prohibiting use of cocktails.

He did not know why the Minister who allowed bhang and opium should not allow little bottles of liquor. How long would one have to go to get liquor he asked.

Mr. B. G. Kher: Why drink at all?

Dr. Collaco: For the sake of constitution and health.

Government proposed to have their own shops for Bhang and Ganja, continued the Doctor, then why not have their own liquor shops?

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that so far as the religious tenents were concerned drinking was an evil and he felt that no purpose would be served in making appeals to relax on that ground. He wanted to know from Government as to why they were still issuing licences in spite of their decision to launch to prohibition. Why did they give a licence to the Cricket Club of India?

The Speaker intervened to say that that question was beyond the scope of the question under discussion

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi (Leader of opposition) congratulated the Government of Bombay on their decision to enforce prohibition. The whole of teachings of Islam could be summed up in the following "Thou shalt not drink." Dr. Collaco had spoken as if drink was the fundamental right of people, the Leader of the Opposition was sorry that Dr. Collaco belonged to the opposition benches.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh stressed the need of prohibition in the interests of womanhood. She repudiated Dr. Collaco's suggestion that women also drink. If at all there were some women who took drinks, they must have been forced to do so by men. Women by themselves never drink. Liquor had been responsible for the breaking up of many a happy home.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise in reply stated that the house was committed to the policy of prohibition. The policy of the Government was to put difficulties in the way of those who wanted to drink. The right to search those suspected of selling or obtaining liquor in an illicit manner was not a new right. The Minister promised to apply the same restrictions to liquor as were proposed to be in the case of opium and ganja.

The grant was made.

The House agreed to the further expenditure of Rs. 7,31,620 for extension and improvement of irrigation works and other civil works.

The Finance Minister then made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,05,908. Apart from other expenditure, this was meant for the General Department.

Since the present Ministry took office the work in the general department had increased particularly because it dealt with most of the nation-building subjects, in connection with which the ministry had raised large questions of policy, outlined comprehensive programmes and undertaken legislation. Hence Government had sanctioned the post of a Junior Assistant Secretary besides some other smaller posts. All these new posts may have to continue further and perhaps sanctioned permanently if the work in the Department continued to be heavy.

Mr. G. K. Phadke opposed the grant on the ground of unsatisfactory work in the Revenue Department. The talatis were not doing their duties properly because of the numerous duties imposed on them and the low salaries they got. The talati also had to arrange for the visits of the superior officers and spend for them. The Deputy collectors, he felt were superfluous because they did not do any work at all.

The Prime Minister stated that though a Secretary for each Department was there, there was no Secretary for Education, Excise, Health and Local Self-Government. All this was dealt with by the Secretary of the General Department.

Since the Congress Ministry came into power the work of this Department had increased by two hundred percent because it was in charge of all the nation-building subjects. The grievances and complaints of the people which were summarily rejected in the past, were being carefully gone through and it only meant the receipt of more complaints, which naturally increased the work of the Department The work could not be expected to be done by a Parliamentary Secretary. This was a new institution and could not be expected to take place of the permanent Secretaries.

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, said that he felt that the salaries paid to the Talaties, about which a complaint had been made, was not low at all compared to the standard obtained.

After some more discussion, the grant was made.

The House also made the grant of Rs. 2,44,000 under administration of justice due to increased expenditure. Rs. 68,789 under Jails and Convict Settlement was also agreed to by the House.

The Minister for Law and Order made a demand for a grant of Rs. 1,80,000 for the additional expenditure incurred for compensation paid for acquisition of land at the

(Continued on Page 40)

General Sir I Vesey and Lady Vesey sailed for England by the mail boat.

POLISH LITHUANIAN AGREEMENT

Resumption Of Traffic

KAUNAS, March 26.

A Polish-Lithuanian agreement has been reached, whereby resumption of all air telephone and telegraphic traffic has been arranged between both the countries. Three Frontier railway stations will be built, and also two air routes between Vilna and Warsaw will be inaugurated.—Reuter.

AMPLE LOANS IN MONEY MARKET

Mixed Feelings Among Brokers

LONDON, March 26.

On the Money Market, despite a drop amounting to about ten million sterling, in the Bankers' Deposits, as revealed in this week's Bank of England return, Loans continued to be fully ample to meet the borrowers needs.

The Discount Brokers received the result of Friday's Treasury Bill Allotment with mixed feelings, as while this average rate decline to under half per cent. the Market's quota of Bills increased slightly to 55 per cent.

Wall-street opened easy.—Reuter.

American Wightman Cup Team

NEW YORK, March 24.

Mrs. Wills-Moody is included in the American Wightman Cup team to play Great Britain the summer.

The Team: Moody, Marble, Jacobs, Bundy and Fabyan with Gracy N. Wheeler as reserve. Moody is definitely playing in the Wimbledon and American championships.—Reuter.

Nationalist 'Planes Bomb Cities

SARAGOSSA, March 26.

New Nationalist offensive was begun on the line of Caspe and Alcaniz, with Tortosca as objective. The Nationalist aeroplanes bombed Tarragona, Reus and Lerida. Casualties are unknown.—Reuter.

JAMIAT CHIEF BLESSES NEW PROJA PARTY

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Hazrat Maulana Shah Sufi Abubakr Siddiki. Pir Saheb of Furfura, who is the President of the Jamiat-e-Ulema of Bengal and Assam, and is held in the highest estimation by the Muslims of these provinces, has issued a statement, disapproving of some of the actions of the Huq Ministry, and enjoining all the Muslim members of the Assembly to join the Independent Proja Party, which was recently formed under the leadership of Mr. Tamiz-ud-Din Khan, which is really the Jamiat-e-Ulema Party and is pledged to support any measure which is not antagonistic to the Shariat or to the interest of the Muslims.—United Press.

Gwalior Maharaja Indisposed

NASIK, March 26.

Owing to indisposition, His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior had to cancel a function arranged in his honour at the Udoji Mahratta Boarding House.

It is stated that His Highness is suffering from a slight rise of temperature.—A. P.

Britain Always Keeps Her Word!

But, Simon Says, We Cannot Put Our Army At Diposal Of League Of Nations

LONDON (via Rugby): Mar. 25.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir John Simon, in a speech winding up the debate in the House of Commons last night, said that Government had good reason to be satisfied with the reception given to the Prime Minister's declaration of policy.

It was deliberate and clear declaration, the result of much reflection. It was natural that the shocking event of the absorption of Austria in the German Reich, should give rise to a certain amount of uncertain, confused or excited counsel. But it was true that in the interval that had passed through, it had not altered the gravity of the situation, there had been a great deal of clearing of ideas. The Prime Minister had redefined and reaffirmed our commitments and they were very serious and substantial in Europe, both under the Locarno Pact and under the Covenant of the League.

"VERY LARGE, INDEED."

Referring to Mr. Winston Churchill's suggestion that an assurance to France should be made effective by a military convention of the most detailed character. Sir John Simon said that this proposition was a very large one, indeed.

Mr. Churchill's views on an open defensive alliance were, whatever their merits, wholly contrary to the conception at the back of the League. They were ideas, moreover, which would really mean reproducing in a new form those competing combinations of rival alliances which led to the disaster of the Great War. People outside the House, who urged that the country should not repeat the mistake made in 1914 by failing to declare in advance precisely what we would do in the way of warlike action in this case of that, did not seem to realise whether what were the necessary conditions to be fulfilled, if our democracy was to be pledged to fling itself into another war or what were the actual circumstances in the summer of 1914, which caused Lord Grey to act as he did. One of the greatest assets this country had, was the reputation of keeping our word. We must not give it unless circumstances were such that we could be sure that the word would be kept.

REWARDS OF NON-INTERVENTION.

For a free democracy like Britain, to be pledged in future in circumstances which could not be precisely foreseen and over a development of which we might nave little or no control, to enter into a world war, abandoning all discretion, would be an impossible procedure. To suggest that our army should be at the disposal of the Council of the League was going a great deal beyond the Covenant and showed a complete lack of sense of reality.

With regard to Spain, the policy of non-intervention had been justified. He believed that it would have its rewards in time.

NO THREATS.

Concluding, Sir John Simon said, "Our policy is, at whatever cost, to make this country safe by making it strong and we believe this to be the best guarantee of peace. We are making no threats, but we show determination, which is all the more impressive, because it is he determination of a free people. This policy calls for co-operation from each, according to the help that he can bring. In view of the issues at stake, we are confident that that good-will and that will be forthcoming."—B.O.W.

"Fight As One Man For India's Independence"

No Communalism Among Khudai Khidmatgars

The origin and growth of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement—its trials, difficulties and its strong hold on the masses,—were graphically described yesterday evening by Lala Mangal Sen, a Khudai Khidmatgar, at a meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union.

MUCH MISUNDERSTANDING.

Lala Mangal Sen prepared his speech with the remark that there was much misunderstanding about the Khudai Khidmatgar movement. Explaining the significance of the name, he remarked that the word had its origin in the "Pushto" language and it meant a Servant of God. It was wrong to imagine that the movement was confined to Mahomedans only. There were Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans in it. It was started by Abdul Gaffar Khan about 18 years ago, with the sole aim of serving the people. If the Pathans could defend the Empire, at risk of their lives, surely it was possible for them to achieve their own freedom. That was the idea of the great leader of the movement.

In the beginning there were only about 10 to 15 members, but the movement because of its high ideals and noble leadership, spread like wild fire and it had now more than three lakhs of members.

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The speaker then referred to the so-called forward movement of the Government of India, in Waziristan. The Government, he said, had spent more than four crores of rupees.

IPI'S REAL ROLE.

The man, who resisted this, was the Fakir of Ipi, who desired to keep the country free and independent. The Fakir of Ipi, he said, was not a dacoit or a murderer, or a 'badmash,' as was painted in some quarters. He was a noble soul,—highly religious and cultured. Interested parties had spread all sorts of exaggerated reports about him.

He then appealed to the audience to fight as one man, for the endependence of India, under the leadership of the Congress.

Communal differences, he said, must go, and he was sure it would disappear in the near future.

MAGIC LANTERN.

After the lecture, Lala Mangal Sen showed some interesting magic lantern slides and his running commentary helped the audience to appreciate its significance. All the slides related to the recent events in the N.-W. Frontier Province and Waziristan.

BE UNITED.

Sardar Abdul Gaffar khan, who spoke next, asked the audience not to forget that the Hindus and Mahomedans were sons of the same soil, and it was necessary for both of them to be united.

A vote of thanks to the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

Storm Over Nasik

Telegraphic Communications Dislocated; Several Injured

NASIK, March 26.

A severe Tornado suddenly swept over Nasik this evening. The huge "shamianas" erected in connection with the opening of the Bhonsla Military School crumbled down like a pack of cards pinning underneath several persons and panic spread among the gay crowds that gathered to witness the opening. A severe hailstorm added to the devastation, uprooting trees and posts and scattering the riles of the newly erected school buildings. Several persons were injured by the flying tiles, of them a boy and man seriously. Women and children were promptly removed to safety.

The tornado occurred a few minutes before the formal opening function of the school by the Maharaja of Gwalior but the Maharaja had not yet arrived. Otherwise the number of people assembled would have been enormous and rescue operations would have been rendered more difficult.

Owing to the storm there is widespread dislocation of telegraph communications between Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.—

The storm lasted for about an hour and caused considerable havoc, though so far only one man and a boy appear to have received serious injuries.

The Maharaja of Gwalior accompanied by Sardars was "en route" to the Bhonsle School when the storm overtook the party holding them up. The Maharaja reached the school a few minutes later to find that all arrangements made for the opening ceremony had been thrown into utter confusion. His Highness expressed concern for those who had been caught in the storm, and later returned to Nasik Road.

PANDAL COLLAPSES.

Details of the havoc caused by the tornado show that hundreds of people, who had assembled under the shamiana for the opening ceremony of the Bhonsle School, were taken completely by surprise when the storm broke suddenly in all its fury, and before the people could make for safety the Shamiana collapsed. Dr. Moonje, Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, the volunteers and the cadets, all rushed to the rescue of those trapped underneath the Shamiana. The main school building itself was rendered unsafe and people, including women and children, preferred to face the fury of the storm in the open rather than seek protection in the building. At the first indication of the storm abating people began to leave for the respective homes.

Nasik city, three miles away, escaped with comparatively less damage.

DAMAGE TO GRAPE CROP.

It is feared that the grape crop in the Nasik district has been seriously damaged.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 11, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 24, 1357
Parsi: Meher 23, 1307
Hightide: 8-33, 21-30
Lowtide: 3-05, 14-44
Sunrise: 6h 38m
Sunset: 6h 51m
Flag Salutation at Congress House and in other Wards.

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The Annual Athletic Sports of the school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Cooperage, W. I. F. A. ground.

SARASWATI VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Second Annual General Meeting of this Corps will be held at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road on Sunday the 3rd April at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The President will be "at home" to the Corps and guests

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Annual General Body Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

RASHTRA-BHASHA PRACHARAK MANDAL

The first General Meeting of the members of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Gokhale High School Premises, near Congress House.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

The Second meeting of the Current Events Club conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Reading Room and Library will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Library premises 160, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

PREMIER FOR DANDA

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and other members of the Bombay Cabinet will visit Danda to-day (Sunday). The Ministers will address a public meeting at 5-30 p.m.

A small exhibition of Fish and Fishery Products has been arranged.

TENANTS' MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the "G" Ward Tenants' League and the Madhav Bhuvan Tenants' Committee, a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Building Compound at 5 p.m. when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President, B. P. C. C. and Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, B. P. C. C. and other Speakers will address the Meeting.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Warner Bros.'
"ALCATRAZ ISLAND"
For the Thrill of Your Life!
ADDED ATTRACTIONS:
VITAPHONE INTERNATIONALS
(Acrobatics and Tap-dancing)
* ROMANCE ROAD
(All-Colour Musical)
* ELESCO GRENET and his BAND
(Hotcha Music!)

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Maid of Salem" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Alcatraz Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EROS—"Public Enemy's Wife". To-day at 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Smash and Grab". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Breakfast For Two". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Khoodaj Khidmadgar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-25 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"That Girl from Paris". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

FLAG-SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag-Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) the 27th instant at 8-0 a.m. (S. T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 71st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prof. V. N. Naik, M.A., will deliver an address on "Ripeness in all" on Monday the 28th March 1938 at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

The Managing Committee Meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road.

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "History Is Bunk" will be the subject for a Public Debate at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr, Bhise will move and Miss G. B. Pavre Sethna will oppose the resolution.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The meting convened by Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen on the 26th instant in honour of the "Deccan Times Delegation", has been postponed sine die, as the Delegation is to arrive late due to some changes in their programme. Further date of the meeting will be announced accordingly.

KARNATAK SANGHA

A variety entertainment by the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m at People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SAHITYA SANSAD

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Forbes Sabha Hall, to mourn the deaths of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Diwan Bahadur Keshavlal H. Dhruv, and Mr. Dahyabhai P. Derasari.

Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. At the end of this meeting the Hon. Mr. Munshi will meet the representatives of the Gujarati Newspapers, Type Foundries, and others interested in literature and will talk to them about the resolutions passed by the Karachi Session of Shree Sahitya Parishad.

W. I. A. A.'s Lonavla Club Rest House

Publicity Officer, W. I. A. A. writes: Many members of the Managing Committee of the Western India Automobile Association, their wives, and one or two friends forgathered at Ganga Nivas, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji's bungalow just off the main Bombay Poona Road at Lonavla, in time for lunch last Sunday, and considered the establishment of a W. I. A. A. Club rest-house there.

Several properties were examined by the Committee and a sub-committee was appointed to go into the entire question. This is not a matter for a hasty decision, but there can be no doubt that with the improvement of the Bombay Poona Road to which the Government of Bombay are now committed, a mid-way halt between the two capitals of the Presidency—particularly one fully equipped with petrol and garage facilities, as well as board and lodging—would be welcomed by all motorists, who are members of the Association.

MASS MEETING OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), a mass meeting of Textile Workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Jambori Maidan, at Worli, in the Kamgar Nagar, to demand cancellation of debts, release of Sholapur prisoners, and to protest against the Trade Disputes Amendment Act and the proposed Anti-Strike Bill of the Government of Bombay. Mr. S. P. Bhise will preside and Messrs. Nimbkar, Dange, Mirajkar, Patkar, Ranadeve, Smt. Maniben Kara and others wil speak.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Universal Religion" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Buildin, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE OF CORPORATION

The first meeting of the Improvements Committee in the next official year 1938-39 will be held on Tuesday, the 5th April 1938 at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE

A demonstration of physical culture will be given by Bombay Gymnastic Institute, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Gokhale Park (Kamgar Maidan), Parel. Sir Chunilal V Mehta will preside.

BENE ISRAEL STREE MANDAL

The annual gathering of the Bene-Israel Stree Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the Sir Elly Kadoorie Hall, Mazagaon. Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

CONGRESS LABOUR OFFICE

The opening ceremony of the Congress Labour Office will be performed at Sham Bhuvan, Poibavdi, Parel, by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

WORLI SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY

The organiser of the above Society writes: A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jambho ri Boy Scout Chawl No. 33, when all interested in social service are invited to attend.

ADULT FRANCHISE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Adult Franchise League, a public meeting will be held at Tad Wadi, Sonapur Lane, Chira Bazar, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. to demand Adult Franchise for Bombay Municipal electorate and to support Mr S. C Joshi's Rent Restriction Bill.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MANDVI

The monthly flag salutation of Mandvi Ward will be held at Valpakhadi today (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

Smt. Maniben Kara will perform the salutation ceremony.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF CORPORATION

The next weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Wednesday the 30th March 1938 at 3 p.m. (B.T.) instead of at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) on that day as usual.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONGRESS ELECTION

The final list of voters of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board will be issued by the Collector on 2nd April 1938. In order that to give a fair chance to all the candidates intending to stand on Congress ticket, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee extends the date to submit the nomination paper to the 4th April 1938.

As Shrijut Purushottam Kanji is going out of Bombay, the candidates will please send their applications along with Rs. 10 to Shrijut D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A at his residence, Swatantrya Sadan 10th Road, Khar, Bombay Suburb.

"ISLAM IS NOT INTOLERANT"

Hon'ble Mr. Nurie To Preside Over Lecture At Matunga

Under the auspices of the Travancore Union, Mr. C. Raju will deliver a lecture on "Islam Is Not Intolerant" at Napoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. The Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie will preside.

Flag-Salutation At Congress House

The Monthly Flag-Salutation Ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.), on the Terrace of the Vithal Sadan, Congress House.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President, B. P. C. C. will hoist the Flag.

FAREWELL TO SWAMI VISHWANAND

To bid farewell to Swami Vishwanand of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar on the eve of his departure to America, a public meeting of the citizens of Khar will be held under the auspices of the Khar Residents' Association at the Laxmi Society's Pavilion, 10th Road to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

The Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

The proceedings will commence with a short programme of devotional music.

SHRI RAM NAVAMI FESTIVAL

The festival will be celebrated in "Sadanand Ashram", Parekh House, New Queen's Road, Bombay, 4, from the 1st April 1938 to 8th April 1938, (both days inclusive). All are cordially invited to attend and partake of the Prasad.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND

[redacted] collecting funds towards [redacted] the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, a public meeting of the residents of North Bombay will be held in the Ashika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mrs. Gulestan R. Billimoria, Jt. Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Committee of the Bombay Presidency Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, will preside.

"WOMEN IN CHANGING WORLD"

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, Mrs. E. How Martyn will give a public lecture on "Women in the changing World" on To-day the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Adult Education Association's Hall, 6, Ravelin Street near Excelsior Theatre. Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

An Ajmer correspondent writes:

The 55th annual anniversary of the Arya Samaj will be celebrated from the 26th to 29th instant. Preparations are being made under the guidance of Pt. Jia Lal. The main items of the programme are the anniversary of Stri Samaj, Arya Kumar Sabha, Kunna Lal Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Games Tournament and a Nagar Kirtan procession.

CANTONMENT REFORMS DAY

The Hon. Secretary House Owners and Tax Payers' Association, Kirkee Cantt., writes:—

The Branch Association of Kirkee has arranged to call a public meeting on Sunday (27th instant), at 7-30 p.m. in order to observe a "Cantonments Reforms Day".

The meeting will be presided over by Shriyut Maganbhai I. Patel.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LANCER SPY
*DOLORES DEL RIO
*GEORGE SANDERS
*PETER LORRE
The untold spy story of the Great War!

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

SEE

RATANBAI

In

A never to-be-forgotten drama

"USNE KYA SOCHA"

OR

"THE PRISONER'S WIFE"

With

W. M. KHAN, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI, MUKHTAR, SURAIYA, ASUJEE, POONAWALA, ANANT MARATHE

Director: MR. HAFESJEE

at

IMPERIAL Cinema

Lamington Road, Bombay.

Shows: 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30.

Bombay Talkies'

Greatest

Dramatic Piece

NIRMALA

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

AND

ASHOK KUMAR

With all the old favourites and several New Artistes

COMING SHORTLY

AT

ROXY

Watch for the Date of Release

12th and LAST WEEK

at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHANDRARAO MORE

INDIA'S GREATEST HISTORICAL

Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

From Saturday

ALSO AT

PLAZA (Dadar)
APOLLO (Parel)

Call To Keep Clove Boycott Alive

Need For Vigilance And Propaganda

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES MUST VINDICATE INDIA'S STAND BY NATIONALS IN ZANZIBAR

The Secretary, All-India Clove Boycott Committee, Bombay has issued the following letter to the General Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees in India:—

You are well aware of the decisions of the Indian National Congress regarding the boycott of all foreign cloves until the Zanzibar question is solved to the satisfaction of Indian clove dealers there. The Congress President has issued a Press statement in this connection appealing to the people of the country to abstain from the use of clove until the ban on it was lifted by the Congress. The President has directed very clearly and emphatically that even the stock that may be in the market ought to be treated as being under a boycott. Such stock, if any, must be delivered to the Congress Committee or kept sealed under a Congress seal.

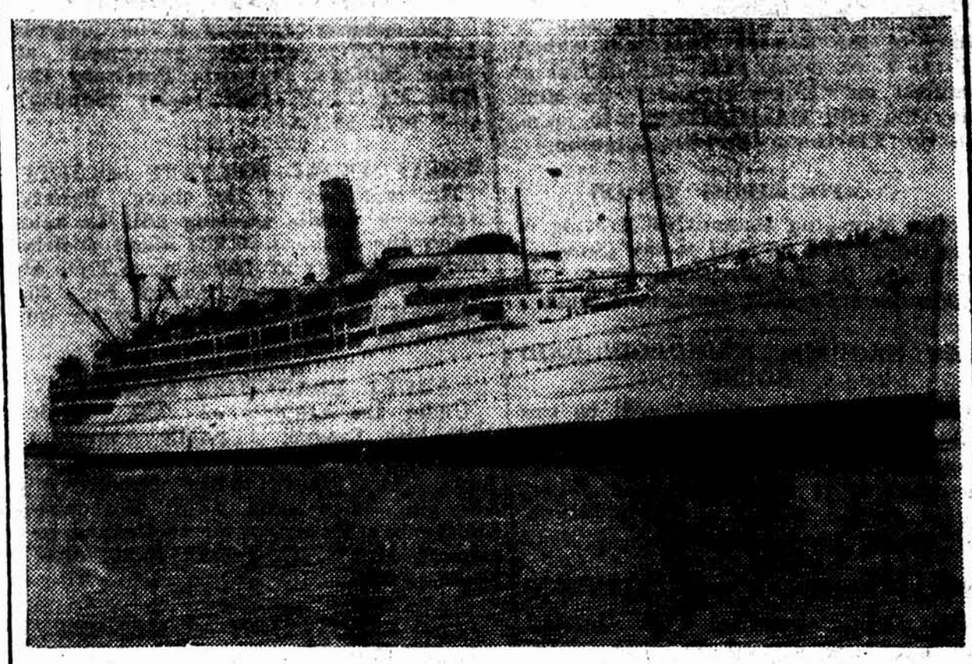
ONLY REMEDY

It must be borne in mind that unless the millions of consumers of clove in this country steadfastly refuse to use this stuff until justice is done to our brethren in Zanzibar, it is difficult if not impossible to maintain an effective boycott. It must be remembered that the Zanzibar Government would not budge an inch from its stubborn attitude unless there is strong economic pressure as a result of an effective boycott in this country. That Government is moving heaven and earth to break the morale of our boycott movement by all manner of questionable methods. Large quantities of Zanzibar clove are smuggled into various Indian ports in a clandestine manner. The only remedy that lies in our hands is to tighten the boycott movement with reference to consumers and retail shop-keepers.

VIGILANCE AND PROPAGANDA

I have, therefore, to request you to immediately circularise all subordinate Congress organisations in your Province to take necessary action in the matter and do adequate propaganda. There must be newspaper and other propaganda on a very large scale. In towns. Congress Committees should take occasional rounds in the market and get the clove stock sealed. In every public meeting the gravity of this subject should be emphasized and an appeal be made to people not to use clove. In the absence of active public agitation it is difficult for us to implement the decision of the Congress.

I hope you will do the needful in the matter and report to my Committee what progress you have been able to make. The question must be kept alive in the public mind until we win. Remember that our reputation is at stake and 15,000 of our helpless brothers and sisters in Zanzibar and, in fact, over 2,00,000 of our brethren overseas, are anxiously watching the results of our endeavours.



P. and O. Liner "Strathallan" (23500) which left Tilbury on her maiden voyage to India and Australia on 18th March.

Congress And Workers

MINISTER PATIL TO PRESIDE OVER PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan when Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, will preside. Messrs. S. K. Patil, P. R. Lele, S. B. Mahadeshwar, Y. K. Khadilkar and Lala Mangalsingh Secretary of the Khudai Khidmatgars, will speak on Congress and workers. All are requested to be present.

Curfew And Sec. 144 Withdrawn

JUBBULPORE, March 23.

Since the condition of Jubbulpore has improved considerably the District Magistrate has withdrawn the Curfew Order to-night and also orders under Section 144, prohibiting the assemblage of five or more persons in public places.

The town has resumed its normal activities.

Out of eleven arrested persons bail was refused in the case of seven persons and they were remanded in custody.—A.P.

Live—

Love—

Learn and

Laugh!

SABITADEVI

was never gayer than now in

"300 DAYS AND AFTER"

SAGAR'S Modern Comedy Romance,

with

MOTILAL

more gaily, gallantly romantic than ever.

Also

BIBBO, YAKUB.

You'll Remember this great laugh-getter

for

300 DAYS AND AFTER!

3rd WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8 10-45 p.m.
To-day, Thur., Fri., 2-30 p. m.

WEST END

TALKIES, Lamington Rd.

25th WEEK

Daily, 5, 8 10-30 p.m.
To-day, Thu., Fri., 2 p.m.
Ladies' Show: Wed., 1-30 p.m.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

HINDI...."Duniya-na-Mane?"
Directed by V. SHANTARAM.

KRISHNA

TALKIES Dubash Theatre

Sir Roger Lumley addressing on the occasion of Sir David Sassoon Industrial School prize Distribution ceremony at Matunga on Thursday.

Stifling Indian Enterprise

Foreign Concerns To Be Established In India

BOMBAY, March 26.

A protest against the establishment in India of big foreign manufacturing concerns, who thus, it is claimed, defeat the aim of Indian protective tariffs, is contained in a letter from the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to the Commerce Department, Government of India.

Pointing out that the tariffs were designed to develop and exploit Indian resources with the help of Indian capital, and with Indian personnel under Indian direction, control and management, the letter declares that the foreign concerns established in this country are not only defeating the basic principles underlying the policy of protection, but are stifling the growth of Indian enterprises.

The letter expresses the opinion that the question of the invasion of foreign capital, and the accompanying "menace" to the development of notional enterprises, should be immediately dealt with by the Government of India before it is too late, and deplores the fact that from the questions and answers which took place in the Legislative Assembly on March 21st it appears that the Government not only propose no action but in fact believe that what is taking place is in the best interests of the nation.—A.P.

VOTING FOR HIDAYATULLAH MINISTRY

Alleged Exercise Of Influence Over Mofussil M. L. A.'s

KARACHI, March 25.

The Sind Assembly met to-day with the new Ministry occupying the treasury benches and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah sitting in the Opposition bench, along with the Congress members. Doctor Hemandas Wadhwani, ex-Minister of the Hidyatullah Ministry, was seen on the Government benches along with the European group.

At the outset, the Speaker could not agree with the Premier, Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, who wanted to cancel the question hour to-day as he desired to recast answers in consonance with his policy, and held Sir Ghulam Hussain's objection valid.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Question hour being over, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved an adjournment motion to discuss the "pressure exerted by certain Government officials during the last fortnight on some members of the Assembly to vote for the Hidayatullah Ministry." The mover narrated how officials from the surrounding districts came to Karachi and exercised influence on the mofussil M. L. A's.

The Speaker held the motion in order and before fixing time, gave a chance to the Premier to speak.

The Chief Minister speaking assured the House that he would see the old order change. He said: "I am entirely one with the mover of the motion and consider it not only most improper for the members of permanent Services to interfere in political matters, but also a gross and reprehensible interference with the privileges of the members of this House to exercise their individual judgment.

"In dealing with the officers who may have been guilty of such conduct, I, nowever, wish to guard myself against being charged with a political bias. I, therefore, propose to bring the cases to the attention of the heads of the departments."

After this assurance, the mover agreed to withdraw the motion amidst cheers.

The House adjourned till March 29 when the new Premier is expected to announce the policy and programme of Government.—United Press.

SIR SIKANDER DENIES IT

LAHORE, March 25.

A statement made by Master Tarasingh that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan had secured the Muslim League's approval to his statement by saying that Sir Sunder Singh Majithia would come into power in the next Gurdwara Election and that then it would be easy to bring about a compromise on the Shahidgunj issue was denied by Sir Sikander to-day.

Sir Sikander remarked it was unfortunate that Master Tara Singh should have made the statement without reference to him.—A. P.

Madras Mill Workers' Demonstration

MADRAS, March 25.

While the Assembly was sitting this evening, a huge procession of about 5,000 workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills passed by the Chamber. The procession included many workers affected by the closing down of a section of the Mills. The procession terminated at the Beach Sands, just opposite the Chamber, where a meeting was held. Several members of the Assembly came out of the Chamber to witness the procession.

The Mills closed down certain sections owing to a strike.—A. P.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK 2ND

At the Altar of FREEDOM And Service of Humanity.

He laid his life down!

See BHARAT LAXMI'S

KHOODAI KHIDMADGAR

alias GARIB-KI-TOPE

Starring: SARLA, RAMPYARI, SHYAM SUNDER, MAZHAR, RADHARANI, SNEHALATA, etc.

THE SUPER TALKIES

Charni Rd. Tram Junction.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-25 p.m.

COMING!

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'

For the first time on the Screen in

The Scenic Grandeur of Kashmir & the Himalayas.

"DAUGHTER of the HIMALAYAS"

A Wadia Movietone Picture

Starring: Enakshi Rama Rau M. A. (Hons)

Her new artistic dances are like ethereal dreams

Supported by

Prof. Ramanand, Puri, Maya Chatterji, David, Badri

Prasad, Rai Mohan

A poignant tale of the reincarnation of two Souls.

from SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL AT

KRISHNA CINEMA,

Dubash Theatre Charni Road.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Hollywood Moves Mountains—Right Into Studios

Moving mountains isn't a miracle in Hollywood—it's an everyday occurrence.

It moves them right into sound-proof stages, dresses them to meet the exigencies of lighting, accoustics and natural phenomena and film scenes when convenient.

Walter Wanger's "I Met My Love Again" unit recently built a slice of the Vermont Green mountains inside a sound stage, because a scene of the film which required that Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda make love in a violent storm, with the rain, thunder and lightning properly controlled for photographic and sound-recording purposes.

The mountain was built on a steel framework, covered by tons of earth and rock, in which were transplanted an acre of turf and hundreds of trees. A spring bubbled into a synthetic but well-stocked trout stream.

An intricate system of overhead pipes supplied the rain, and batteries of wind machines wired it into mountain storm proportions. Lightning and thunder were simple for the technicians. Miss Bennett and Henry Fonda alithered about in the mud for nearly three days for a two-minute scene. Joan ruined eleven evening dresses and had to have her hair re-dressed a procedure which took an hour and a half—after each "take"

DANGEROUS BUSINESS

Manufacturing storms sometimes is a dangerous business. The biggest problem is keeping the giant lights out of the way of the "rain" When one of them "blows" there's a wild scramble for safety and more excitement than any real storm could provide.

Another "miracle" wrought by the Hollywood technicians for the picture, was the reproduction of a verdant forest.

Stretching over the entirety of huge Stage No. 1 at the United Artists Studios, the indoor pastoral scene was complete with wooded, glen. bubbling brook, weeping willows, centuries-old rocks, dirt roads, broken down fences and miscellaneous pebbles.

More than 50,000 cubic yards of dirt and rocks were required for the floor of the forest. Geological experts from a local university guided the selection of rocks and fauna for the setting, with the U.S. Forestry Service aiding in the selection of proper trees for the simulated New England countryside

"THAT GAL MAE WEST"!

To Her Friends She Is "Peaches"

Neither Drinks Nor Smokes And Does A Lot Of Writing

By MANUEL ROMANO

Mae West is an all-way gal. She either likes you, or she doesn't. She either takes you or she leaves you—nothing middle of the road about her. She's the positive type.

What people say about the West doesn't worry her, as long as they say something. At first she resented these "Mae West jokes and stories" that are whispered about her—now she's sport enough to listen to them, gets a laugh out of the good ones, but never tells 'em.

Mae West does not like to drive a car. Her chauffeur is a Filipino ex-prize-fighter. Since being held up and robbed, police officials give her extra protection.

Violet Is Her Favourite Colour

Favourite colour of La West is violet. Yet her bungalow is white outside with sky blue pyramid roof. The living room is a peaches and cream combination, and her bungalow dressing room is cream and blue. Her bathroom is blue and peach.

She plays the piano. Her favourite number is "St. Louis Blues". She tap dances. She originated the "shimmy". She plays the trap drums, cymbals, gourds, and castanets. When she rehearses a song, she sings into a "play-back" machine, then listens to her voice, to see how she can perfect her delivery.

Neither Drinks Nor Smokes:

Except when a scene in a film calls for such action, La West neither smokes nor drinks. She doesn't object to those who do. Cigarette smoke or pipe smoke does not annoy her, but cigars and cigar smoke she detects blacks away.

Miss West likes fluffy things in her boudoir. Has a closet full of feathery night things. She does all her writing in bed. She has written songs, stage plays, all her screen plays and three novels.

"Peaches"

Her secret name to her confidantes is "Peaches", which she gives when she telephones a friend

Meeting new people is a trial to and finds the party out. Her father gave her the name. "La West". With all her confidence in private life she is reserved, unlike her characters on the screen. One reporter meeting her offstage wrote a piece saying she was "shy and refined". Will Rogers said she was the screen's funniest comedienne, and called her "the smartest gal in Hollywood". Different people receive different impressions of the curvaceous blonde, but all agree she is the most provocative and interesting woman in films.

Mae West sees proof of all photographs taken of her, okays those she likes and rejects those she doesn't. She has a collection of paintings, cartoons and sculpture of herself. Her favourite painting is "Sex" by F. Kinzel, posed by "La West" when she appeared in "Diamond Lil". Another favourite is a nude statue modelled from life by Gladys Busch, a replica of which reposes in the living room of her studio bungalow.

"Come Up. . . ."

Her favourite photograph, which she sends out on request, is one taken during "She Done Him Wrong", in a picture hat. Her favourite slogan is still "Come up and see me sometime".

When speaking of herself, Mae West refers to herself as Mae West. Her work and career are the most important things in her life. Outside the studio it is said that "men are her life". She can spot a "phoney" a mile away. She's a good listener. Her early training with prize-fighters, theatrical agents, and people on the fringe has made her an excellent judge of human nature. She dislikes having people calling her "Mae" at the first meeting, or being slapped on the back at any time.

Her passion is diamonds and star sapphires. Having bought so many, she now has an expert's eye in appraising stones as to colour, cut and weight. Her collection of jewels is kept in a vault. Her biggest diamond is sixty karats, her biggest sapphire two hundred fifty karats.

"Shocking"

Miss West loves to eat big steaks and fat chops—good food of all kinds and plenty of it. When she starts training, however, she selects the foods that give strength without adding weight, plenty of fruits, vegetables and lean rare beef. She recommends no diets, as she feels what is good for her might not suit another.

Her new favourite perfume is "Shocking", a creation of Schiaparelli, bottled in an hour glass design, a la Mae West's figure.

They Also Serve Who Are Known As "Prop Men"!

Hollywood "yes men" have learned to turn their affirmative answers into tangible things. Illustration Number One is the prop shop where there is nothing older than yesterday's command.

The order of a director to make an ocean liner or a prairie schooner is magic and only a few hours slower than the rub of an Aladdin's lamps.

Witness the demand of Director George Archainbaud for three dugout canoes seating 50 natives each for "Her Jungle Love". They call the boats "praus".

"We could have done it in a week", says the prop shop man as he looks at the completed canoes —which really are nicely fitted boards screwed together by expert mechanics—not hollowed tree trunks. The prop shop man adds that it took 12 days.

Then there were the bubbling mud pots ordered at the last minute to tie in with other mystical effects for the ceremonial cave in which Dorothy Lamour and a lot of alligators take close-up shots.

"I want bubbling mud pots", ordered Archainbaud. He turned his back and there were 12 men at work. Three shifts of technicians completed the job in 24 hours.

Ernst Lubitsch, directing "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife", starring Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert, ordered a suite with stylized Queen Anne furniture—something the cameras had not reproduced before. The last of 17 pieces were completed after 13 days work. in-[illegible]day.

Pictures are planned six months in advance of shooting, but not until the actors are on the set do mud pots and stylized Queen Anne pieces seem necessary.

A fine study of MAZHAR KHAN as he appears in this striking make-up in Ranjit's new production "Gorakh Aya."

Durga Khote and Mubarak in "Sathi" shortly coming to Majestic.

About Studios And Stars

"PROVINCIALISM IN FILMS"

Director Atorthy Says We Must Have More Of It

"There is not enough of it, I should say," remarked Mr. Atorthy, the well-known film director, who is now in charge of an important production, "Pati Patni" which was tentatively referred to as "Educated Fool," at Film City, when asked what he thought of the charge sometimes made that certain films had too much of the atmosphere of the Provinces where they were made.

"Yes," remarked this Bengali who through his film successes for New Theatres and other studios is quite a known figure, "I have heard it said that some films are too Bengali and others too much Maharashtrian. Let them be made more Bengali and still more Maharashtrian and you will see that the public will like them more in spite of grumbles."

"If we try to make our films too much of All-India affairs, they will lose what I can only describe as 'punch.'"

Explaining himself, Mr. Atorthy said that films had more appeal, the more closely they were made to resemble actual, everyday life. And if this was done they were bound to be either Maharashtrian or Bengali or Punjabi or Madrasee as the case may be.

"But," he continued, "properly managed, there is no danger of their losing appeal to all classes of our varied population."

"Look at Poet Tagore's classics. His stories and novels are all about Bengali life. But do we enjoy them the less? What is true of literature is true in a still greater degree of films. It is not the way a turban is tied or a coat is cut or a sari worn that makes a film appeal to the public. It is the underlying idea of the story and the way the actors put over the parts assigned to them that goes to the heart of the cinema goer and not mere incidentals like dress or hair fashions."

Carole Lombard as a home-wrecking adventuress, a Jean Harlow'sh sort of part. This is the role being sketched out for the blonde queen of crazy comedy by director Wesley Ruggles. So far there is no title and the story is very undeveloped, but Carole has read the outline and likes it. She thinks it will be good for her after so many comedies.

Film For Adult Education

SOUND PICTURES WILL BE DISTINCT ADVANTAGE TO STUDENTS

By S. ABA TAHIR
(In A Talk Broadcast By A. I. R.)

The adult student is likely to demand a very high standard of instructional efficiency. In his work-a-day world, he is used to seeing things done with clarity and despatch. He brings these criteria into the class room and will be frankly annoyed with repetition, ambiguity and lack of consciousness. The time which the adult can devote to class attendance and study is necessarily limited, and he must get at the essential points of a subject by any appropriate short-cuts which are available.

Visual aids, such as the motion picture, are a natural solution of these problems. The diversity of our groups could be met by an instructional medium whose appeal is universal, regardless of age or degree of intellectual sophistication, people understand and appreciate visual modes of presentation. And the fact that visual aids require the exposition of ideas in a relatively short time-span would make them a most efficient teaching device.

It has, perhaps, influence modern thought, art and ideals more than any other single factor today, pertaining as it does to the very highest and lowest grade of society and its teachings being largely by story, it has behind it the potentialities of a fairy godmother. The instrument of adult education in India was the primitive drama which has come down to us in the form of Rama—Leela and "Harish-Chandra Ka Natak." Stories and folk-lore also contributed to educate the public opinion. Modern film is a happy combination of all these. It has surpassed them in effectiveness in view of its representation in form, colour and sound of the surroundings and actions of man

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

English theatrical films, in India, are instrumental in spreading the language, culture history and Art of the English people. It has enabled us to gain an insight into the very homes of England. Almost all the historic personages have been filmed and the modern man on the street has a clearer conception of the bygone ages than an average man of the past century. Geography, with the exception of mathematical and scientific side, has been made living. Through such films as, Trader Horn, East of Borneo, Tarzan The Ape Man and King Kong, we have been able to build constructive imagination with regard to conditions totally different from our surroundings. Many good Indian films have an appeal to millions and are to be congratulated for popularizing Hindustani throughout the length and breadth of India. Indian Film Industry, if placed in more judicious hands, has a bright future and a big field of work in connection with the cultural development of the country.

I believe that one of the best ways of diminishing the harmful influences which sometimes occur with theatrical motion pictures is to give the individual a thoughtful and accurate understanding of the world in which he lives. If we also inoculate him with the vaccine of critical judgment, we are much more likely to insure that his motion picture experience be vital and significant. Visual education groups have neglected the dramatic and emotional as far as motion pictures are concerned. These represent, I believe, the dynamo which will keep such programmes vigorous, alive and alert. It is our opportunity to discover just how to use this medium.

SEEING AND HEARING.

With the adoption of sound films in the field of education the student will have the opportunity of seeing things in actuality instead of trying to visualize pictures from the words of his teacher or his text book. He will also have the privilege of seeing and hearing the most prominent and distinguished men in his particular field of study. Not only will he be privileged to see and hear the leading educators of this country, but he will also see and listen to those prominent educators from abroad. Leaders in and authorities on each subject will be the professors of the future. From the stand-point of the student, there seems to be a decided advantage derived from the use of sound pictures in education. Instead of listening to the same instructor all year on one subject and getting one point of view from him, the student will see and hear fifty or sixty outstanding educators talk on that particular subject. This will naturally give him a much broader education on the subject in question.

An unusual photograph of Mae West.

STARRING DIONNE QUINTUPLETS!

The Five Famous Babies To Appear In "Everybody's Sweethearts"

"Everybody's Sweethearts," the third 20th Century-Fox picture starring the Dionne Quintuplets, will go into production early in June. As in the previous films starring the famous babies, a complete production unit will journey to their Callander, Ontario, nursery to film scenes in which they appear.

Jean Hersholt again will play the "country doctor" role which, in the picture of that title, lastingly identified him with the screen careers of the Dionne children. His is the only assignment so far made for the picture's cast.

SUBHAS BOSE PAYS TRIBUTE TO DEVIKA RANI

The following is an extract from a speech made by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, on the recent occasion of the premiere of Bombay Talkies' picture "Jeevan Prabhat" at the Paradise Talkies in Calcutta:—

"I am pleased to note the progress and astonishing success the Indian Motion Picture Industry has achieved and that our National productions compared favourably with any foreign productions. As the films have already come to stay, I welcome the progress and welfare of the Indian films. "Jeevan Prabhat" is an excellent film both in technique and plot and I pay my best tribute to Devika Rani for her excellent dramatic performance."

Gary Cooper gives a spanking to Claudette Colbert while Director Ernest Lubitch watches by the camera, during the shooting of "Blue Beard's Eight Wives."

Films We Do Not See In India

1. THE SPANISH EARTH

To debunk the popular fallacy that the only films worth seeing are produced in Hollywood and in British studios and to create a demand among Indian cinemagoers for pictures other than those at present doled out to us in cinema we will frequently reproduce from foreign press reviews of outstanding films not shown in India.

"The Spanish Earth", a Spanish film produced by the well-known radical American author, Ernest Hemingway, is reviewed here by Basil Wright in "World Film News."

Sincere, truthful, moving, "The Spanish Earth." So you can guess that our old friend the censor had to have a go at it with his emasculating scissors; cutting out "horror" shots and removing tactless references to German and Italian intervention. But with a film like this the impotence he would inflict returns upon himself. Snip he never so furiously, he cannot destroy its strength.

It was made by Joris Ivens and Ernest Hemingway; and those who complain that Hemingway's work is falling off had better prepare to eat their hats, for he has written the best commentary in the history of the sound film. As the pathetic little groups of six men go out across the quiet fields to the attack (a scene photographed with all the restraint which, not merely through the physical compulsion of flying bullets but also through

(Continued on page 35)

Alleged Discrimination Against Indian Students In London

Question Of Social Behaviour And "Psychological Disease" Discussed In "Indian Student", London

Mr. Stephen Ormerod who is on the staff of the Indian Students' Union, London, writes, in the "Indian Student," London, a letter in the course of which he says:—

I wish to write a little on the question of discrimination against Indian students, on what seems to me to be shortcomings in their conduct and outlook and on the ways in which it seems to me that they might make greater use of their opportunities while in this country.

As regards the attitude of other students to India. This is, I am convinced, largely a personal question. A personable, interesting young Indian, approaching other students in a friendly manner, will be certain of making many and good friends. On the other hand, a shy quieter student, with a more timid approach, and who may take a casual and enquiring reception as a rebuff, will not complain that British students are cold, "stand-offish" and not interested in Indian Student problems. To generalise from a number of the latter cases is as false as to conclude from the scratchings and chalking on East End poster-hoardings that England is anti-Semitic.

That there is a great deal of prejudice against Indians by boarding-house keepers and such people, I know, but where this occurs Indians should think kindly of such people as suffering—as Mr. Nunn May said when speaking at I.S.U. early this term—from a psychological disease. Also, these are uneducated people who will too readily generalise from isolated incidents of bad behaviour by Indians, in many cases by Indians in no way fit to be students.

The situation as regards discrimination by boarding-house keepers, and, where it exists, by hospital and university authorities, has to be accepted as it is. It is not useful to revile these people and say that the English are an arrogant people and self-interested and grasping and the like. It is for individual Indians to set themselves seriously to removing misconceptions by showing a high standard of behaviour

My own experience of Indian students, which by reason of my position is perhaps greater than that of most people, convinces me that in the Indian student body there is the same proportion of good, bad and indifferent individuals as in any other body. But as regards the question of social behaviour Indians tend too much to the individualist. It is said that the English educational system turns out rigid types. This is superficially true in that I and another man with a similar educational background, on being thrown together, say at the house of another, could, and probably would, chat equably together for half-an-hour in a conventional way about things for which neither of us cared deeply and would then part, neither having in the slightest felt the impact of the other's personality. But when the normal, conventional educated Englishman has to think with a view to action, he is found to be highly individualist. The average Indian student in normal relationships has more temperament, is always nearer the boil.

CLUB FACILITIES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

The only club facilities for Indian students, is Indian Students' Union, which is run by the Y.M.C.A. and which can only cater effectively for an active membership of a few hundreds. The only sport facilities are the Gymkhana Sports Club, the facilities of which are used by not more than 5 per cent. of Indian students (possibly another 10 per cent. take reasonable advantage of college and university sports facilities). Nor is there any organised demand for executive responsibility in the running of the I.S.U. A meeting of the student executive called recently to take an important decision had to be postponed because only two members turned up. When it was finally convened, there were five student members present, out of 14. If there were an organised demand, the management would be only too happy and would take this up at once with students with a view to giving over a very large measure of responsibility into the hands of an organised student body.

One of the objects in founding the I. S. U. was, as I understand, to provide a meeting-place for Indians and English. Now Indians, it seems to me, are not sufficiently curious, and where curious, not sufficiently objective and thorough, in discovering what there may be of good in English life and habits and character. It may be argued that the English are the hosts in their own country and should make the first advance. But the attitude of English students, which also more nearly represents the facts, is likely to be that "Indian students come here on their own initiative, and if they wish to know more about our life and thought then the greatest help and courtesy must be given, but that we are also busy with our own work and with other interests and cannot always be making the first approach."

CATERING TO "INNER MAN" TO BRING OUT OUTER MAN

I think that a certain outlay of money in entertainment might be well made by Indian students in this connection, in inviting English students whom they meet in classroom and laboratory to take an Indian lunch or dinner with them in I.S.U. or elsewhere. This would not entail great expense relative to the quite large amount that most Indians spend for less profitable and useful ends and would be productive of very much better relationships and understanding.

The only other thing I would like to say is that even those really serious-minded politically seem to live in an uncritical atmosphere of self-absorption and self-congratulation. I applied to the Secretary of the London Majlis for membership, which was refused. This body was formed, so I understand, to discuss and study questions which it was felt could not be dealt with fully and freely in the I.S.U programme. That is perfectly reasonable. But to exclude other students who are serious-minded, interested in Indian questions and holding political views from which many might differ but which few would be likely to find objectionable, suggests that discrimination on purely racial grounds is being made. If this is so. I think it must greatly limit the constructive usefulness of this body.

This letter may seem to be all unfriendly criticisms. It is not so intentionally. Bearing in mind that the readers of your magazine are, for the large part, Indian students, I have stated as clearly as I can what seem to me to be the shortcomings of Indian students in this country and the ways in which I feel they could more usefully develop their interests and activities.

Mr. K. L. Hararu, President, Indian Students Union, writing on the same subject in the same journal, in the course of his letter says:—

Sir,—I welcome Mr. Ormerod's admirable sentiments and the criticism which his experience of Indian students leads him to offer us. It is an indication of the growing realisation among a considerable section of the English students that a better understanding between Indians and Englishmen is essential for the solution of their common problems and difficulties.

Last month the University Labour Federation in this country sent a message of fraternal greetings to the third annual conference of the All-India Students' Federation held at Madras. Nearly 6,000 English people joined hands with a few hundred Indians on Sunday, January 30th, 1938, and declared their solidarity with the Indian people by participating in the Indian Independence demonstration in Trafalgar Square. The English were a mixed gathering—students from Cambridge, Oxford and the London colleges, unemployed from the East End, intellectuals and men and women from all sections of the society. All this seems to deny Mr. Ormerod's contention that people in England are merely suffering from a "psychological disease."

It seems to be more like a political disease; for it is not only the "uneducated people" who are guilty of discrimination against Indian students. On the whole, Indians receive a greater consideration from the common people of this country than from the so-called "educated" people. Anyway, one prefers rude ignorance to an attitude of studied contempt. Perhaps something must be radically wrong with the "educators" of the educated." An "educated" person may happen to have his son on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, his brother in the Indian Civil Service, his cousin an officer in the Indian Army, his friend owning a tea plantation in Assam. Colour question is not merely a question of disinterested individual behaviour.

NOT A MERE PSYCHOLOGICAL DISEASE.

Colour bar is not a mere psychological disease. (Witness the attitude of the French, Czechs, Swiss, etc., towards Indians or Negroes.) The cause is more fundamentally economic in character. In this country misconceptions about Indians are rooted in the education of the people, in their very environment, in the political relationship between India and England. In 1927, Mr. E. M. Forster, in his admirable novel "A Passage to India," seemed to think that a better contact between Indians and Englishmen might be the proper solution to the Anglo-Indian problem (he refers here to the even more acute discrimination by Englishmen against Indians in India itself. Now Mr. Forster seems to think that the problem may be after all economic at bottom.

With Mr. Ormerod I wish to see a better understanding between Indians and Englishmen. And this is already taking place—but more on political grounds than individual. This is a fact I have observed with many of my Indian friends in this country An average Indian is a nationalist, i.e., hostile to the political domination of India by England. He gets on very well with an English student who is progressive in his outlook, whose professions of democracy are not confined merely to the borders of England. An Indian finds little difficulty in establishing intimate personal relationship with another considerably growing section of English people who are non-political and approach an Indian free from pre-conceived notions about the glorious imperial edifice or the superiority of one race, creed or colour over another.

Mr. Ormerod seems to think that Indian students in general do not make the best use of their spare time. This is again largely a question of personal taste. It is doubtful if, apart from plays like the "Morning Becomes Electra," "Autumn," "The Ascent of F6," "Murder in the Cathedral," and certain Group Theatre productions the London Theatre has to offer any profound "aesthetic or cultural" experiences. At the same time, I can assure Mr. Ormerod that there are Indian students who go to hear Paul Robeson or Kriesler with the same eagerness and enthusiasm with which they rush to a Fabian lecture, a Left Book Club Rally, or a discussion on Sex at the Conway Hall.

"Self-Absorption" is bad for anyone—Indian or English. Continuous "self-congratulation" is a denial of mental growth. But does the refusal of the London Indian Majlis to admit Mr. Ormerod to its membership necessarily mean "self-absorption," "self-congratulation," or "discrimination" on purely racial grounds? I believe the London Majlis welcomes English guests to its meetings, though the latter cannot be its members. In Cambridge and Oxford the Indian organisations restrict their membership only to Indians; but nearly always more than half the audience—at least at the meetings of the Cambridge Majlis—consists of English visitors. Indians, I think, are only too proud to welcome their fellow-students irrespective of creed or colour to their meetings because they agree with Mr. Ormerod that co-operation is the very basis of civilised life and that a better understanding between Indians and Englishmen is essential in their struggle for peace and a better life.

Frontier Assemblly Adjourns "Sine Die"

PESHAWAR, March 25.

The Frontier Assembly was adjourned to-day "sine die."

Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Opposition Leader, sought leave for moving an adjournment motion for discussing the issuing of warrants of arrest by the Frontier Government against Anwar Abdul Ghafoor Hazarvi (Muslim League) for making speeches in the Mahabatkhan Mosque, Peshwar, on the strength of a report published in the daily "Zamindar of Lahore" of March 24. The Premier declared that the news was baseless and the motion was withdrawn.

The discussion on Agriculturists Debtors Relief Bill was then resumed. After discussion on the measure circulation of the motion was unanimously passed.

The Speaker then adjourned the Assembly "sine die."—A. P.

More Labour Leaders Arrested In Travancore

ALLEPPEY, March 25.

Mr. P. N. Kunju and Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai, President and Vice-President of the Travancore Labour Association, were arrested this morning at the Association office on their arrival from Travancore.

It will be recalled that warrants under Sec. 90 (corresponding to Sec. 109 Cr. P. C.) were issued yesterday against them by Government.

The workers held a peaceful demonstration protesting against the arrests. The leaders appealed to them to be peaceful and non-violent.

It may be remembered two other leaders have already been arrested under the same section.—United Press.

Reports appearing in the Press regarding the disturbances at Gulbarga on the occasion of the Holi festival are unauthentic and exaggerated, says a communique issued by the Nizam's Government on Thursday.

AMAR SINGH:
India's star bowler, who is proceeding to England on Wednesday next to play for Nelson C. C., Lancashire.

AMARNATH AND AMARSINGH SAILING FOR ENGLAND

Both Will Play For Lancashire Club This Summer

BOMBAY: March 26.

"I was greatly distressed to read of the Maharaja of Patiala's death as I was travelling down to Bombay," said Amarnath, the famous Test cricketer, interviewed by the Associated Press on his arrival in Bombay this morning. Amarnath, who was in mourning, sails for England on March 31, where he will play for the Nelson Cricket Club in Lancashire this Summer.

Amarsingh, the Test bowler, is also sailing by the same boat to play for the Nelson Club.

The Nelson Club have been winners of the Lancashire League for the last four years. Amarnath succeeds Constantine, the famous Jamaican fast bowler, in the team.

"When I left Patiala I thought that the late Maharaja was on the road to recovery. Like everybody else I was unable to see him but I bade farewell to the present Maharaja, who at that time was of course, the Yuvraj. It was a great shock to me to hear of the Maharaja's death so soon after," said Amarnath, "and a matter of special personal grief in that he watched me in my early cricketing days, and constantly gave me valuable encouragement and advice in my game."—A.P.

French Press Welcomes It

PARIS, March 25.

The French press, of all shades of political opinion welcomes Mr. Chamberlain's speech. The "Echo de Paris" says "the declaration will be received with relief by those conscious of the peril which Germany's middle Europe policy constitutes."

Conservative "Epoque" says "the speech was as good as it could be. The warnings given are clear enough to make aggressors reflect. London has returned to the traditional policy of balance of power."

Socialist papers consider the speech a step forward and improvement on the position during the past few weeks.—Reuter.

The 2nd Hazaribagh District Rabidas Conference will be held at Sankul Ramgarh, P. S., on April 12 and 13 under the presidency of Babu Jagjiwan Ram, Parliamentary Secretary, Government of Bihar.—United Press.

AMAR NATH:
India's Test player, who is sailing for England on Wednesday to play for Nelson C. C., Lancashire.

EXAMINATION FOR HOCKEY UMPIRES

Madras Association Formulate New Scheme

MADRAS, March 23.

At the Committee meeting of the Madras Hockey Associatic was resolved to establish a panel of hockey umpires for the Association after holding an examination consisting of oral and theoretical tests. Those who get through these tests successfully would be asked to umpire certain hockey matches and the candidates coming out successfully in all these three tests would be entitled for the Madras Hockey Association's Umpires badges which will be awarded to them on some nominal fee.

The Committee has exempted from the examination Messrs S. W. Edwards, T. P. Kesavan, N. S. Tremenhere, Dr. Chettur and Chandrasekra as in the opinion of the Committee they are fully qualified to umpire.

The decision of the Committee is particularly welcomed in view of the fact the Madras Hockey Association is conducting this year for the first time the Hockey League Championships just as in Cricket. Twelve teams have already entered for the Hockey League Championships which will commence on 2nd April.—A.P.

A CIVIC FUNCTION

Mr. Behram Karanjia's Dinner

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Chairman, Improvements Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave a dinner at the Ripon Club on Saturday night. Members of the Corporation, Heads of Municipality and several prominent citizens were present.

Mr. Karanjia, in thanking the guests, appealed for inter-communal unity.

Sir Phiroze Sethna on behalf of the guests thanked Mr. Karanjia for his generous hospitality and said that in the early days of the Corporation no banquets were held. The late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was the first President of the Corporation to give a dinner and his example was followed by his successors. Chairmen of the Committees of the Corporation usually invited members of the Corporation past Presidents and Heads of departments. This was the first occasion when all members of the Corporation and other citizens were invited to such a dinner. Mr. Karanjia had thus set an example to those who had a long purse as he had.

Convictions In Mansa

Four Sentenced To Six Months For Holding Meeting

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Information is received from Mansa that five persons arrested about a month ago, including the first dictator, to defy the ban prohibiting holding of a meeting, have been convicted and sentenced to 6 months.

Three more persons have been arrested on a charge of removing attached crops.—A.P.

FRENCH FINANCE BILL

Chamber Accepts Additions

PARIS, March 26.

The Chamber at M. Blum's request has accepted the additions to the Finance Bill as proposed by the Senate.

This renders the political crisis much less acute.—Reuter.

ALLEPY LABOUR DISPUTE

Travancore Govt. Order Enquiry

TRIVANDRUM, March 24.

An enquiry has been ordered by the Travancore Government into the labour dispute at Alleppey.

A Press Note issued by the Government in this connection states:—

In view of the strained relations between the owners and workers of the coir factories in and around Alleppey and the threat of a general strike, the Government of Travancore have decided to institute an enquiry into the whole matter. The District Magistrate of Quilon has been authorised to conduct the inquiry by taking the matter over with representatives of organised labour and the employers. He will report his findings to Government.

The Government attach considerable importance to this matter especially in view of their programme of industrialisation which is based on co-operation between capital and labour.—United Press.

Mr. Thakkar At Jamshedpur

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail.)

On his way to Dalong, (Puri), Mr. A. L. Thakkar, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sewak Shangha, broke journey here on 22nd instant. He was accorded a welcome by Mr. W. V. R. Naidu in the Ram Mandir Temple, on behalf of that Temple Committee. Public meting was organised yesterday under the Presidentship of Sirdar Bahadur Indur Singh, to give a hearty welcome to him for his devoted service towards the cause of the Harijans of the country.

Railway Passengers Conference

BEZWADA: March 25.

The second All-India Railway Passengers' Conference will be held on April 14 and 15 next.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, M.L.A., Karachi, will preside. The Secretaries have received intimations from Bombay, Calcutta, Muttra, Karachi and other places that the Associations at the respective places would send large contingents of delegates for the Conference.—United Press.

"LET US LIBERATE OUR COUNTRY"

Sind Revenue Minister Appeals To People For Co-operation

KARACHI: March 25.

In the course of a statement to the Press, the Hon. Pir Ellahi Bux, the new Revenue Minister, says:—

"Islam means service of humanity, and I assure, my friends, that the day I find I am not able to be true to its traditions, I shall be out of office. To me, office is no more than an opportunity to serve people and when it proves to be otherwise, I shall not cling to it. Considerations of self-satisfaction have never weighed with me and I pray to God that He may guide me in this hour of great national emergency. I appeal to the people of Sind to help us in our task. Our beloved country has been in the jaws of suffering for a pretty long time. Let us now join hands to liberate it and emancipate its people."—United Press.

SIND MINISTERS TO TRAVEL THIRD

KARACHI: March 26.

It is understood that the new Ministers of Sind will travel by the third class during the day and by the intermediate class during the night, on their official business.—United Press.

Karachi Municipal Corporation

KARACHI: March 25.

The Governor of Sind, it is learned, has given his assent to the Bill which the Legislative Assembly recently adopted, fixing the life of the Karachi Municipal Corporation at five years.—United Press.

BIHAR AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX BILL

PATNA: March 24.

Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh has given notice of an amendment "that the Bihar Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, 1937, as reported by the Joint Committee be recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1938," to be moved by him in the current session of the Assembly.

The above will be moved as an amendment to the motion of the Hon. Mr. S. K. Sinha for the consideration of the said Bill as reported by the Joint Committee.—A.P.

SHEIKHPURA, March 25.

Thirty Mazhabi Sikhs, who had been arrested under the security sections of the criminal law in connexion with the non-stop Diwan held at Janamasthan Gurdwara Nankana Sahib to ventilate their grievances against the management were produced to-day in the court of Mr. Mohd. Afzal, Magistrate First Class.

The case was adjourned to 28th instant for prosecution evidence.

Sixty-five persons have so far been arrested in this connexion.—A. P

At a public meeting held at the office of the Arrah District Congress Committee held under the presidentship of Babu Budhanrai Varma, an enquiry committee consisting of six members was formed to investigate into the allegations made by some members of the public about the corruption and management of the Arrah Sadar Hospital.

Only 9 Persons Under Restraint

Questions In Assembly On Hunger Strike In Dacca Jail

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The hunger-strike in Dacca Central Jail last January was recalled in the Bengal Assembly this morning when replying to a question, the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, said that Government had received a memorial from the hunger-strikers stating the latter's grievances and he had examined those grievances after the board of visitors had submitted their conclusions thereon.

Sir Nazimuddin added that after the abandonment of the hunger-strike three of the strikers, including Dr. Bhupal Bose, were transferred to other jails. Dr. Bose who is ill, is now under the care and treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Howrah.

That the action of the particular Police Sub-Inspector in taking possession of the Congress Flag at the Independence Day meeting in a village in Dacca was indiscreet was admitted by the Home Minister replying to question by Mr. Kiranshankar Ray, Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party. He added there is no prohibitory order against such meetings and the officer concerned seized the flag of his own accord but, added Sir Nazimuddin, he had no 'mala fide' intention in acting as he did. Only such force as necessary to seize the flag was used by him. The Home Minister, however, denied the allegation of anyone being pushed or abused on the occasion.

Replying to a question regarding detenus the Home Minister said that Government have been reviewing the cases of those who are still under detention as also those on whom some restrictions are still existing in the result that release and relaxation orders have already been passed in all except nine cases which are still under view. —A. P.

GINNING AND PRESSING MONOPOLY

C. P. Govt. Appoint Committee To Report On Profiteering

NAGPUR, March 26.

In view of complaints from time to time that the formation of pools of cotton ginning and pressing factories, ginning and pressing rates were pushed up unduly high to the detriment of the interest of the cotton grower who was already hard hit by the slump in prices during the current season, Government, have appointed a committee with Mr. C. C. Desai, Director of Industries as chairman, to examine the question of rates and report what action should be taken by Government to regulate these rates with due regard to the interest of cotton growers and owners of ginning and pressing factories.

Members of the committee are Mr M. P. Kolhe, B. A. Mandlol, both Congress M.L.A.s, Mr. Ratilal Nanvnittal, agent of Ralli Brothers at Akola and Mr Y. G. Deshpande of Amraoti. Mr. V. R. Rege, Inspector of Factories, C.P. will act as Secretary to the Committee.—A. P.

300 HUTS GUTTED

PATNA, March 25.

A report received from Darbhanga says that as the result of a devastating fire originating from a kitchen no less than 300 houses in the village of Sibasinghpur were burnt to ashes. There was no loss of human life. The extent of loss has not yet been ascertained.—United Press.

MAHATMA ON LESSON OF COMMUNAL RIOTS

Says It Shows Weakness Of Congress Hold In Country, And Urges Formation Of Peace Army To Combat Mob Fury With Non-violent Technique

The communal riots in Allahabad—the headquarters of the Congress, and the necessity of summoning the assistance of the police and even the military show that the Congress has not yet become fit to substitute the British authority. It is best to face this naked truth however unpleasant it may be, says Gandhiji writing in to-day's "Harijan" for the first time after his recent illness on the communal riots in Allahabad.

Gandhiji adds: The Congress claims to represent the whole of India, not merely those few who are on the Congress register. It should represent even those who are hostile to it and who will even crush it, if they could. Not until we make good that claim, shall we be in a position to displace the British Government and function as an independent nation.

This proposition holds good whether we seek to displace British rules by violent action or non-violent.

Most probably by the time these lines appear in print peace would have been established in Allahabad and the other parts. That, however, will not take us further in our examination of the fitness of the Congress as an organization ready to displace British authority in its entirety.

No Congressman will seriously doubt that the Congress is not at the present moment capable of delivering the goods if it was called upon to do so. If it was capable, it would not wait for the call. But every Congressman believes that the Congress is fast becoming such a body. The brilliant success at Haripura will be cited as the most conclusive proof of the fact.

STRENGTH LIES IN NON-VIOLENCE

The riots and certain other things I can mention should make us pause and ask ourselves whether the Congress is really growing from strength to strength. I must own that I have been guilty of laying that claim. Have I been overhasty in doing so?

It is my conviction that the phenomenal growth of the Congress is due to its acceptance and enforcement, however, imperfct, of the policy of non-violence. Time has sarrived to consider the nature of Congress non-violence Is it non-violence of the weak and the helpless or of the strong and the powerful? If it is the former, it will never take us to our goal and, if long practised, may even render us for ever unfit for self-Government. The weak and helpless are non-violent in action because they must be. But in reality they harbour violence in their breasts and simply await opportunity for its display. It is necessary for Congressmen individually and collectively to examine the quality of their non-violence. If it does not come out of real strength it would be best and honest for the Congress to make such a declaration and make the necessary changes in its behaviour.

By this time, i.e., after seventeen years' practice of non-violence the Congress should be able to put forth a non-violent army of volunteers numbering not a few thousands but lacs who would be equal to every occasion where the police and the military are required. Thus, instead of one brave Pashupatinath Gupta who died in the attempt to secure peace, we should be able to produce hundreds. And a non-violent army acts unlike armed men, as well in times of peace as of disturbances.

They would be constantly engaged in constructive activities that make riots impossible. Theirs will be the duty of seeking occasion for bringing warring communities together, carrying on peace propaganda, engaging in activities that would bring and keep them in touch with every single person, male and female, adult and child, in their parish or division.

TO COMBAT MOB FURY.

Such an army should be ready to cope with any emergency, and in order to still the frenzy of mobs should risk their lives in numbers sufficient for the purpose. A few hundred, maybe a few thousand, such spotless deaths will once for all put an end to the riots.

Surely a few hundred young men and women giving themselves deliberately to mob fury will be any day a cheap and braver method of dealing with such madness than the display and use of the police and the military.

It has been suggested that when we have our independence riots and the like will not occur. This seems to me to be an empty hope if in the course of the struggle for freedom we do not understand and use the technique of non-violent action in every conceivable circumstance. To the extent that the Congress ministers have been obliged to make use of the police and the military to that extent in my opinion we must admit our failure. That the ministers could not have done otherwise is unfortunately only too true. I should like every Congressman, I should like the Working Committee to ask themselves why we have failed if they think with me that we have.

HELP CAMPAIGN AGAINST T. B.

Bombay Governor's Appeal For Funds

BOMBAY, Friday.

The following speech was broadcast by H. E. Sir Roger Lumley from Bombay station in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund:—

THREE FACTORS

This is an All-India appeal. It is being promoted in every Province and in every State throughout India. Where is Bombay going to figure in this matter? There can only be one place for Bombay, and that is the first in India. Moreover the money collected through this appeal is not going to fly away to some far-off authority and be lost to Bombay; 95 per cent of what is collected here will be spent here.

Then, this is the second point. This is something on which everybody is united. I have formed a strong Committee, representing all communities and interests, to promote the appeal in Bombay. I am the Chairman of that Committee, and Dr. Gilder, the Minister for Public Health, is Vice-Chairman. The Prime Minister is giving us much support and encouragement. We should be, and in fact we are, all united in this cause. We, therefore, appeal to everybody, without distinction of community or party or class, to help us in this great cause.

T. B. CAN BE FOUGHT

Tuberculosis is one of the worst scourges of India. But it is not unconquerable. In some other countries where it has been very bad in the past, intensive and well-planned campaigns have been launched against it, and with such success that the disease have been brought under control and new generations are appearing, which are not weakened by it to anything like the same extent. The opportunity that is before us all in India now is to launch a real drive against Tuberculosis.

WHERE TO PAY

Donations can be paid in to any branch of the Imperial Bank or to the Committees, which are being formed in every District.

Please help us to make a real success of this effort, over which we are all united. The sacrifice which your subscription will mean to you will be reimbursed for you by the knowledge that you will be helping future generations in your country to grow up free from this disease.

Governor Gives Assent To Prohibition Act

Measure To Be Put Into Force In Several Areas From April 1

NAGPUR, March 26.

A Gazatte announces that the C. P. Prohibition Act of 1938 has received the assent of the Governor. It will come into force on April 1, 1938, in select areas of the Province, namely, Saugor District, Narsingpur Sub-Division, Akot Taluq, (Akola District), town of Hinganghat, Badnera, and Katnimurwara, (all three industrial areas) in which, except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and industrial purposes, traffic in liquor will be prohibited, including the manufacture, sale and consumption.

There are also provisions for the formation of anti-drink committees which will assist the authorities in enforcing the law and carry on propaganda.

The C. P. Motor Vehicles Fees Act, which levies fees on vehicles in the province for the upkeep and development of communications, has also received the assent of the Governor. There are separate schedules and rates for private vehicles and those on hire.

GOVERNOR LEAVING FOR PACHMARHI

The Governor, with Mrs. Bomford, two daughters and personal staff will leave Nagpur for Pachmarhi (summer headquarters of the Government) on April 2nd. According to the recent programme Ministers will be proceeding there in the second week of April at their own expense.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION

Schemes Before U. P. Govt.

LUCKNOW, March 25.

It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces have before them a number of schemes for improvement of irrigation in the province.

It will be recalled that after gaining experience of the working of the western grid system the Government appointed a Committee to examine the eastern grid project. This Committee has submitted its report which will be referred to a wider Committee for further examination.

A few smaller schemes including the one in Bundelkhand, are also before the Government.

It is understood that all these schemes will be shortly placed before the Legislature for their advice and approval.

The canals have so far cost the province 30 crores and another three crores have been spent on tube wells. But both these at present serve only one tenth of the province and huge amounts would be required to finance the schemes for the whole province. —A. P.

NOT PLEDGED TO SUPPORT NEW MINISTRY

Prof. Ghanshyam Clarifies Congress Party's Position

IT WILL ACT AS OPPOSITION WITH FULL FREEDOM OF ACTION

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The recent Ministerial crisis in Sind leading to the resignation of the Ministry of Sir Ghulam Hussain and the appointment of the Ministry of Khan Bahadur Allahbux has been fully explained and the exact attitude adopted by the Congress Party consistent with the Congress policy has been accurately defined in the following important statement issued by Prof. Ghanshyam, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly. In the course of his sattement, he says:—

I know that the public in Sind have watched with interest the development of the Ministerial crisis during th last few davs, and the supporters of the Congress have eagerly followed the course of events. I wish, therefore, to place before them the full facts, so as to enable them to appreciate the attitude taken up by he Congress Party.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATION

A Ministerial crisis having occurred on the 18th March on the passing of the Congress motion of censure moved by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and the rejection by the Assembly of funds for General Administration, I was invited on behalf of the Congress Party by the Governor and asked as to whether the Congress Party would coalesce with any other party for the formation of a new Ministry. I informed him that I would make no statement without consulting our Party and the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee.

CONDITIONS FOR COALITION

A meeting of the Congress Party and all the members of the Assembly Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee who were in Karachi was called on the 19th March to consider the situation. It was unanimously agreed that, subject to the approval of the higher Congress authorities, the question of the Congress Party in Sind joining any other party for the purpose of forming a Coalition Ministry (for which the other parties had approached the Congress Party) could only arise, if Congress men formed a majority in such Coalition Party and a majority in the Joint Party accepted the Congress discipline. Such Coalition Party must accept the Congress election manifesto and programme as the programme of the Coalition Ministry. The Constitutional relationship of such Coalition Ministry with the Governor must also be the same as in Congress Provinces. The personnel of the Coalition Ministry should be finally acceptable to the All-India Parliamentary Committee, and the Ministry must also function under the general supervision of the All-India Parliamentary Committee, as in the case of the Frontier Province Coalition Ministry. These conditions were considered necessary as without them, it was held, it would not be possible to ensure a steady administration of the Province on Congress lines, the demand for which by the public was the justification for the Congress Party to go into the question of a Congress Coalition Ministsry.

CONGRESS PARTY ATTITUDE

If the formation of a Coalition Ministry was not possible, the members present were all agreed that the interests of the Province required that Sir Gulam Hussain's Ministry should not be allowed to continue. At the same time, the Congress policy in regard to the legislature was not to be modified. The meeting therefore decided, in the alterntaive, that if a new Ministry is formed, composed of the groups which supported the Congress censure motion, the Congress Party would yet maintain the same attitude towards the Consitution as heretofore. The Party would continue to implement the Congress Election Manifesto and programme through the legislsature and press for its adoption by the new Ministry. The Party would fight for public causes and matters affecting the welfare of the people. Responsible members of the new ministerial party having indicated on a number of occasions their general support to the Congress programme, and expectations having been raised that, given an opportunity the Congress Party, while retaining its full freedom to oppose any legislative or administrative action of the new Ministry would watch its work for a reasonable time and judge its administsration in the light of the Congress programme. Pending that, it would refrain from moving or supporting a move for the overthrow of the new Ministry. Therefore, the Congress Party would determine its final attitude.

NO COALITION

These were the decisions which were taken at the above meeting. In the light of these decisions, talks were carried on with the spokesmen of the United Party and the Independent Hindu Party and the Independent Hindus who were party to the censure motion. The discussions disclosed that some of the conditions, Congress lines could not be properly carried on in Sind, were not acceptable to the two parties for instance, the conditions for maintaining a majority of Congressmen in the Coalition Party and for Congressmen in the joint party being bound by the directions of the Provincial Congress Committee. Also, certain other difficulties were apprehended by these spokesmen which would not make the Coalition feasible. In view of this, the discussions in regard to the formation of a coalition Ministry were terminated.

REPLY TO ALLAHBUKSH

Khan Bahadur Allahbuksh, Leader of the new Ministerial Party, inquired from us as to the attitude of the Congress Party in case he had to form his own Ministry. He assured us that the policy and programme of his Ministry, if he formed one, would be in general accordance with that of the Congress and that his Ministry would try to carry it out, having regard to the circumstances of the Province. He further assured us that, as soon as his Ministry was formed, he proposed to issue a statement outlining, in brief, the policy of his Ministry and the items of his programme which would be given immediate effect to in accordance with that policy.

In reply to his inquiry, the alternative formula adopted by the Congress Party at its meeting of the 19th was explained fully to him. According to it, the Congress Party would continue to implement the Congress Election Manifesto and programme through the legislature and press for its adoption by the Ministry. In view of the assurance that the policy and programme of his Ministry would be in general accordance with that of the Congress, the Congress Party, while retaining its full freedom to oppose any legislative or administrative action of the new Ministry, would watch its work for a reasonable time and judge its administration in the light of the Congress programme. Pending that, it would refrain from moving or supporting a move for the defeat of the new Ministry. Thereafter, the Congress Party would determine its final attitude.

INTIMATION TO GOVERNOR

In response to the desire expressed by His Excellency the Governor that I should intiamte to him the decisison of the Congress Party in regard to its attitude about the Ministerial question, I forwarded to him on the morning of the 21st the following letter:—

"With reference to my inerview with His Excellency on Saturday, the 19th instant, I wish to convey to His Excellency the attitude of the Congress Party in regard to the Ministerial crisis.

"The Congress Party has carefully considered the situation, arising out of the passing of the censure motion against the Ministry of Sir Ghulam Hussain. The Party takes strong exception to the action of His Excellency, the Governor, in allowing the defeated Ministry to remain in office and not calling upon it to submit its resignation. The Party insists that the defeated Ministry must even now be asked to resign. The Party is further definitely of the view that the continuance of this Ministry is against the interests of the Province. The Party will, therefore, resist such continuance. If a new Ministsry composed of the groups, other than the Congress, which defeated Sir Ghulam Hussain's Ministry is formed, the Congress Party will watch its work for a reasonable time. Pending this, it would refrain from moving or supporting a move for the defeat of the new Ministry."

NO CHANGE IN CONGRESS POLICY

The public knows the subsequent events the resignation of Sir Ghulam Hussain's Ministry and the assumption of office by the new Ministry. The attitude of the Congress Party towards it has been made perfectly clear in all that has been said above. There is no question of the Congress Party giving support to the new Ministry. The Congress Party will still sit as the Opposition and will watch the work of the Ministry for a reasonable time, pending which, it will not help to overthrow it. But thereafter it retains full freedom of action. The Congress Party, trusts that the new Ministry will be far more responsive to public opinion than the old Ministry was and will decide to be guided only by the interests of the public.

NONTAMPERABLE FUSES REDUCE FIRE DANGER

Nontamperable electric fuses for household and other electric circuits are designed to make it impossible to replace burned-out fuses with copper coins, pieces of low-resistance wire, and other articles whose use tends to defeat the fire-prevention purpose for which fuses are installed. Of plug-in type, the new fuses cannot be bridged internally, and plugs of different resistance ratings are not interchangeable. When a fuse blows out in a circuit thus equipped, it must be replaced with one exactly like it, doing away with dangerous makeshift repairs.

Film people do have fun. At the Warners' Studio Club party the highlight of the evening was a reel of film of "blow-ups," the scenes showing what actors—and actresses—do when they forget their lines. Bette Davis was heard yelling a word that wouldn't have got past the censors even if they had been asleep. There was a scene where Pat O'Brien had to squirt soda water into a glass for Kay Francis. By accident he sloshed it into her face.

SHIPS MAY GET POWER FROM MERCURY VAPOUR

Mercury instead of steam turbines to drive ocean liners may become practical if a boiler can be perfected for heating the liquid metal, according to William L. R. Emmet, honorary vice-president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

Mr. Emmet, who was instrumental in the development of the electric drive for ships, and who invented the mercury-vapour boiler process for driving turbines, points out that although there are three such plants on land, none has been installed in a ship. If a good mercury boiler were developed, greater economy for ocean liners would be brought about, Emmet declares. A ship the size of the "Normandie" could save thirty-eight per cent. of its present fuel costs with a perfected mercury-vapour power plant, he estimates. The system utilises vaporised mercury to drive a turbine, and then converts water into steam with the heat left in the mercury, in order to drive a second turbine on the same drive shaft.

TROPICAL DESERT PLANT HEALS RADIUM BURNS

Burns caused by radium and by X rays are being successfully treated with aloe vera, a tropical desert plants shown in the photograph reproduced above. The thick fleshy leaf of the plant contains a gelatinous inner surface which is applied to the burned portion of the skin. Requests for the plant have been made at botanical gardens in various cities for use in treatment.

NEW CARPET SWEEPER IS EASILY CLEANED

Carpet sweepers that come almost completely apart for quick cleaning are being designed as a household aid. The entire top of the sweeper is hinged, and lifts up after a catch has been released. The rotary brush may then be lifted out. A comb which collects pieces of string and hair that cling to the brush also is easily detached, and sweepings in the dust compartment are shaken through the bottom for cleaning the apparatus.

CHEMICAL POLLENISING AGENT

A chemical pollenising agent which replaces natural pollen has been produced by professors of Chicago University. By spraying the female blossoms of holly with a four one-hundredth solution of indoleacetic acid, the botanists claim that they produced holly berries as firm as those naturally pollenated.

At Michigan University, a professor, pursuing the same line of study, is reported to have been

A 'G.B.S.' Love Story

George Bernard Shaw's 'Village Wooing' is to be broadcast from Daventry in the near future. Described as a comedieltina for two story has more the tangy flavour voices, this typically Shavian love of tonic water than that of the usually accepted love-potion. There are only two characters, and from their first meeting on a pleasure ship to the denouement in a village store, the entertainment depends on their verbal cut and thrust, practically unaided by outside effects. In the opinion of 'G.B.S.' devotees, however, the less interruption of the talk, the better, and a stimulating forty-five minutes may be expected. The production will be by John Richmond. (Approx. 105 words).

Transmission 2, March 22, 12.15 p.m. G.M.T.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Apparel Oft Proclaims....

By N. J.

The apparel, it is said, oft proclaims the man. Whether this remark is as true to-day, as it was when Shakespeare made it, is, however, a moot point. These are the days of unconventionality in dress and manners, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to "place" a man merely from his apparel or even appearance. To-day a porter may flaunt himself like a prince without anybody bothering about it in the least. In the rigid social stratification of olden times, such sartorial liberty was unheard of. Every class of society had its own distinctive garb, and it was comparatively easy then to size up a man by his apparel. It ought to be noted, however, that the Bard of Avon was shrewd enough to exclude Eve from his observation. The apparel may proclaim the man, but never the woman,——not even then, much less now!

* * *

Rigorous Code

Britain, however, is an extremely conservative country, in sartorial as in all other matters. The tyranny of the clothes convention yet continues there, and while an Englishman may have his fling while on the Lido, on social occasions he is extremely meticulous about his proper dress. Readers of Somerset Maugham will remember his famous character, who though living all alone in the hinterland of Malaya for twenty years running, did not neglect for a day to put on the correct dining kit. He, indeed, held it to be one of the cardinal British virtues to dress for dinner even if one might be in the heart of a jungle with the monkey as the nearest approach to human company. "Neglecting to put on your mess suit is the first sign of your softening in 'lad.—it will never do!"—that is how he must have fortified himself for his boiled shirt-front every night. Dress traditions do really die hard!

* * *

Whole-Hogger

An attack on the dress-clothes was, however, lately delivered from a most unexpected quarter. Oxford is, of course, changing its moorings. From being the home of lost causes, it is trying to be the harbinger of new hopes. The Oxford Union particularly earning a new notoriety by the number of the revolutionary resolutions passed by it during the last few years, many of which must be verily making its departed alumni turn in their graves, apart from the effect they are having on those old members who are yet in the land of the living. Its Presidents apparently believe in being whole-hoggers. They are not content merely to pass radical or revolutionary resolutions. Not only their matter, but their manner also matters to them. One of them at any rate is a devout believer in the Shakespearean tag with which I started to-day's comments. With a thorough-going fervour typical of adolescence, he lately declared: "It was impossible to speak of unemployment and distressed areas while wearing what, rightly or wrongly, had come to be associated with the wealthy classes."

* * *

Sack-Cloth And Ashes

This is no doubt a very pertinent observation. It will instinctively appeal to all perfervid revolutionaries. And also to all great souls like Buddha and St. Francis of Assisi. That is the secret again of Mahatmaji's dress. You cannot go to the unemployed and expect to make friends with them in that Savile Row suit—nor even in that silk "Sherwani". You must divest yourself of those trappings, before your sympathy can ring true. Your words can otherwise carry no conviction. "Sack cloth and ashes" are not only figures of speech. They represent the only royal road to the service of those who are suffering and distressed. And so I have not the least hesitation in associating myself with this dictum—at any rate in theory.

* * *

Lion's Share

But in practice this salutary advice is going to prove rather strong meat for weak humanity. It may be alright for great souls like Buddha and St. Francis to renounce all for the service of all. But for you and me who are cast in frailer moulds this theory is going to prove not a little embarrassing. Our finer impulses no doubt urge us to sacrifice some of the good things of life for the relief of those less fortunate, but we take pretty good care to retain the substantial portion—call it the lion's share if you like—for ourselves and our families. Wearing fashionable clothes while extending succour to the distressed no doubt appears incongruous, but by the same token feeding oneself on "pulao" or "Jilebi" while offering a piece of bread to the starving sounds thoroughly insincere. And to proceed with the same devastating logic, what right has one to draw a fat (or even lean) salary when thousands and thousands remain unemployed? The remark has thus its obvious limitations, unless one is prepared to spend one's last penny in buying the beggar's cowl.

* * *

Painted Othello

The theory of "dressing the part" is, however, applicable in various other fields. To begin with, dictators have always to dress their parts to perfection. A distinctive uniform for himself and his followers is, of course, the first and most difficult hurdle a dictator has to jump over. When that obstacle is once cleared in good style, the rest is plain sailing. Then the very essence of the actor's profession consists in the successful adaptation of the whole environment to the part to be played. One has to breathe and live for a while in the land of make-believe. The more one loses oneself among the footlights, the better actor he becomes. And examples are not wanting where the actors have been carried away by their own simulated emotions. At least one painted Othello has actually killed his Desdemona in a pang of jealousy.

* * *

Dressing The Part

The theory of dressing the part was carried to its logical conclusion by the ancient Chinese artists. It is well-known that they never sketched a scene straight from nature. What they put on the canvas was not the image but its idea. The artist brooded over his subject until some abstract vision was firmly imprinted upon his mind. "Then his custom was to bathe his hands in scented water, to put on his best silken robes and in the appropriate aloofness from mundane matters to proceed to paint his pictures." The story is told of a certain artist who was noted for his paintings of the tiger. He always found it necessary to dress (or rather to undress) the part by divesting himself of all his clothes and moving about the house on all fours, making horrible grimaces, before he could create the proper atmosphere in which to produce his masterpieces. Life for his family must have verily been a long tale of clawing and mauling.

"CATA-SCOUTS" IN CUSTOMS CONTROL

Innovation On The Eastern Coast

Reinforced concrete syphon at main line, Upper Chenab Canal which was declared open by the Viceroy on the 18th instant. Built at a capital cost of about Rs. 11 crores, the Canal is now yielding a return of a little over Rs. 95 lakhs or 9.06 per cent. on the capital outlay. This irrigation system comprises three canals. They serve tracts lying in the Gujrat, Shahpur, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Montgomery and Multan Districts in the Punjab. The length of the channels in operation total 3,593 miles and the area actually irrigated is about two million acres yielding crops valued at about Rs. 7 crores. Wheat, cotton, rice and oil seeds are the chief crops raised.

The Customs authorities on the Eastern Coast of India bid fair to give a new word to the English vocabulary. To assist them in their anti-smuggling operations they have pressed into service local catamarans fitted out with outboard motors. To these they have given the name "Cata-Scouts", and it is hoped that with steam launches and these power driven catamarans it will be possible for them ere long to stop altogether smuggling by sea.

Experiments with "cata-scouts" have proved very successful. With small crafts in still water, it has been possible to get a speed of as much as 10 miles an hour. Though with a large catamaran at sea the speed obtained will be appreciably less, even so, it is said, this will be well up to the requirements of the customs authorities.

The river catamaran is expected to be very useful as there is a river running all the way from Nagapatam to Vedaranniam which has been freely used by smuggling catamarans in the past.

A near view of a Cata-Scout, one of the "Catamarans" fitted with out-board motor. A craft of this sort attains a speed of approximately 10 miles an hour in still water.

Another picture of a Cata-Scout. This craft combines the advantages the country catamaran has in negotiating a rough sea, with the speed of a motor boat.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES OF INDIA, APRIL 1ST, 1938, AND
TO THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA, APRIL 3RD, 1938.

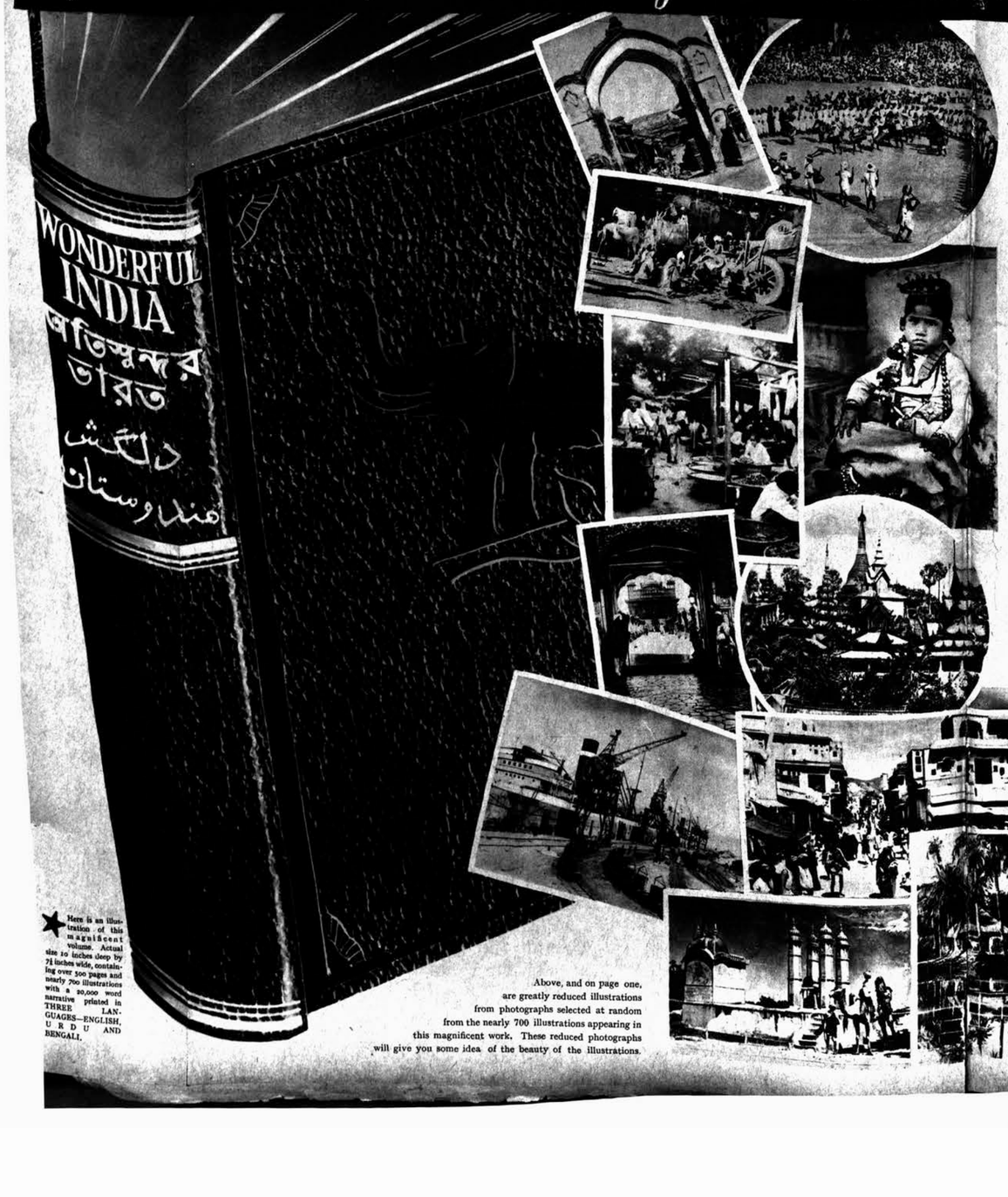
The
Times
of
India's
GREAT NEW
PRIVILEGE OFFER
to every Reader
Romantic Scenery—temples—buildings—industries—palaces—notabilities—forts—bridges—romance and adventure of India—yours as a Privilege Offer from "The Times of India"—this is the thrilling news for every reader this week—now turn overleaf and apply at once for something you will *really* treasure—*always*.
NOW SEE INSIDE

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S GREAT NEW PRIVILEGE OFFER TO EVERY READER !

"WONDERFUL INDIA"

A Great New Idea ! Each copy of this book is printed throughout in 3 LANGUAGES

A BOOK valued at Rs 15/- for only Rs 4/12 DELIVERED FREE



★ Here is an illustration of this magnificent volume. Actual size 10 inches deep by 7½ inches wide, containing over 500 pages and nearly 700 illustrations with a 20,000 word narrative printed in THREE LANGUAGES—ENGLISH, URDU AND BENGALI.

Above, and on page one, are greatly reduced illustrations from photographs selected at random from the nearly 700 illustrations appearing in this magnificent work. These reduced photographs will give you some idea of the beauty of the illustrations.

WONDERFUL INDIA ! LAND OF DREAMS AND ROMANCE ! FASCINATING ! ENTHRALLING ! Here is something really unique—an entirely new work never before published—a masterpiece of publishing achievement of over 500 pages—nearly 700 photographs (including scores of whole page plates chosen from over 100,000 photographs) and an interesting 20,000 word narrative—printed throughout in THREE LANGUAGES—ENGLISH, URDU AND BENGALI—an ambitious achievement never before attempted in a work of this kind. An achievement which makes it possible for everyone to possess this volume—in which the whole colourful romance, mystery and adventure of India comes to life. Thousands of readers will hasten to secure a copy of this great work. ALL YOU SEND FOR THIS AMAZING WORK WHICH IS VALUED AT Rs. 15 is Rs. 4-12 WHICH INCLUDES THE COST OF DELIVERY TO YOUR OWN HOME. Publishing arrangements between "The Times of India" and "The Statesman" have made it possible for this work to be produced at such a remarkably low cost—a price which makes a work of this description almost a gift ! As thousands of readers will avail themselves of this wonderful offer you are strongly advised to apply for your copy instantly. Orders will be dealt with in strict rotation. Complete the Privilege Order Form and label below TO-DAY !

Hundreds of beautiful pictures and the Romantic Story behind them.

Think of what this book means—how it will unfold before your eyes the romance, beauty and spectacle that exist in every part of India. To those who have travelled extensively this book will prove a treasure house of memories, perhaps revealing new and hitherto hidden wonders. To those whose knowledge of this great country is yet limited, it provides a magic passport to all the glories of its past and present.

Think of the romantic scenery—the temples—buildings—industries—notabilities—palaces—forts—b r i d g e s—architecture—think of these and the thousands of other places you have heard of but may never see. What interest, what thrills will be yours with this book to draw aside the curtain of space—not only showing pictures of these places but revealing everything in a new light, discovering their hidden beauties, secrets, mysteries and romance.

How often have you heard of some distant Indian city you wished you could visit to see its beauty for yourself ? "Wonderful India" brings all these fascinating cities to the quiet of your own home—*and it brings them to you in a way no other book has done before.* It has a universal as well as educational appeal. *It should be in every home, and every school and university. For scholars the educational value of this book cannot be estimated—to the man in the street it will show the India he always wanted to know.*

It is impossible within the limits of an announcement to do anything like justice to the contents of this amazing work which has taken over one year to compile ; but here in over 500 large pages with nearly 700 vivid pictures is a glimpse of the vast field it covers in its search for the romance of India.

★ The book has been arranged in an attractive plan for systematic study. Divided into nineteen sections it deals with Delhi and New Delhi—Assam—Kashmir—North West Frontier Province—Baluchistan—Punjab—United Provinces—Bengal Presidency — Bihar — Orissa — Rajputana — Sind — Central Indian Agency & Gwalior—Western Indian States, Gujerat & Baroda—Central Provinces — Bombay Presidency — Hyderabad — Madras Presidency—Mysore and Coorg—AND three of India's beautiful neighbours—Ceylon—Burma and Nepal.

★ There is an introduction to each section giving a historical note on each Province.

Pictures of the Pearl Mosque—air view of Delhi and other great cities—the tea gardens of Assam—beautiful Kashmir and her busy craftsmen—the romantic Liddar Valley—the rugged Kohat and Khyber Passes—Quetta—Lahore—Simla—Amritsar—the beautiful Kangra Valley—Allahabad—the famous Kumbh Mela Festival—Benares, the Holy City—Lucknow—the most famous and beautiful tomb in the world, the Taj Mahal—Agra—lovely Naini Tal—Calcutta—Darjeeling—inside a jute mill—harvesting sugar—ceremonial dances—the Temple and historical procession of Jagannath—the most artistic sculptures of each Province—Udaipur—Mount Abu—the Dilwara Temples—the sacred city of Alwar—Jaipur—Karachi—Peshawar—Hyderabad with its fort, tombs and skilled workers—the Lloyd Barrage, one of the world's greatest engineering feats—Gwalior with all its beauty and splendour—Indore—Bhopal—Bombay—Berar—Nasik—inside the Karli Cave, the largest and most complete Chaitya cave in India—the Deccan—Madras—monoliths of old and the beautiful temples and statues of today—Trichinopoly—Madura—Mysore—Siva's sacred bull—inside the temple of Somnathpur—Sravana Belgola, a figure two thousand years old and seventy feet high—the majestic Gersoppa falls—AND there's India's three beautiful neighbours—Ceylon with her lovely beaches, avenues, romantic villages and waterfalls—Burma, that land of pagodas, palms and beautiful scenery—Nepal, with her exquisite carvings, historical buildings, the birth place of Buddha—and the grandest sight of all, the highest mountain in the world still unconquered by man, Everest. . . and this is only just a part of the absorbing contents.

What a story ! India in pictures ! Never before has there been such an array of beautiful photographs between the covers of one volume. The whole family cannot but enjoy this work. And now for the quality and the appearance of the book ! It is a real library bound volume, a large size Art Production measuring 10 inches deep by 7½ inches wide containing over 500 pages. *It is printed throughout in clear face type in THREE LANGUAGES—ENGLISH, URDU AND BENGALI*—on beautiful ivory finish paper which brings out all the richness and details of the nearly 700 *photographs.* This volume is bound in stiff covers in rich Brown Antique finished Art Leather and has coloured dust-proof top edges with specially designed photographic end-papers printed in a beautiful rich sepia ink. The title, head and tail bands are embossed on the spine in REAL 22 CARAT GOLD and the front is decorated with a delightful blind embossed design. It is a volume you will be proud to possess. *So, this magnificent volume you send only Rs. 4-12 which includes the cost of delivery to your home.*

DO THIS NOW. To secure this special edition of "Wonderful India" is extremely simple. Just fill in the Privilege Order Form and Label below—then send them together with your remittance at once as directed and by return you will receive your copy.

Here is India between two covers, a volume for which you have long been waiting—and at a price which makes it almost a gift. Remember you are urged to apply at once because there will be a huge demand for this work and all orders will be treated in strict rotation. Send the Privilege Order Form and label below together with your remittance TO-DAY !

SEND FORMS BELOW AT ONCE

How to Get Your Volume.

1. First complete the Privilege Order Form and Label on the right with your name and full postal address and then send these at once together with your remittance of Rs. 4/12 to 'Privilege Book Offer No. 8,' *The Times of India,* Bombay.
2. Payment may be made by (*a*) Postal Order or Cheque or (*b*) Money Order.
(*a*) If payment is made by Postal Order or Cheque, please make payable to *The Times of India,* and cross "& Co." Cheques other than on a Bombay Bank should include an extra 4 annas to cover clearance charges.
(*b*) If payment is made by Money Order please address to "The Times of India," Privilege Offer No. 8, Bombay. Give only your surname and initials on the form. Post Office receipts must be sent together with the Order Form securely attached thereto. If this is not done difficulty in tracing remittances will lead to serious delay in the despatching of your book.
3. Please do not attach correspondence to your Privilege Order Form. All queries, etc., should be addressed separately to 'The Manager, Privilege Book Dept.'
4. Owing to the special nature of the offer V.P.P. credit or short paid orders cannot be accepted.

CUT AROUND DOTTED LINE

CUT HERE

BOOKS WITH CARE

NAME (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) (Write clearly in block letters.)

ADDRESS

From "The Times of India," BOMBAY.

PRIVILEGE ORDER FORM

Send to Privilege Book Offer No. 8, "The Times of India," Bombay.

In accordance with the terms of your offer I hereby apply for a copy of "Wonderful India" at the special Privilege Price to which I am entitled. I understand that my volume will be *delivered promptly without extra charge.*

Signed.....

PRIVILEGE PRICE **RS. 4/12**

★ P.O. No.....
Cheque Value.....

NAME.....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss) (Write clearly in block letters.)

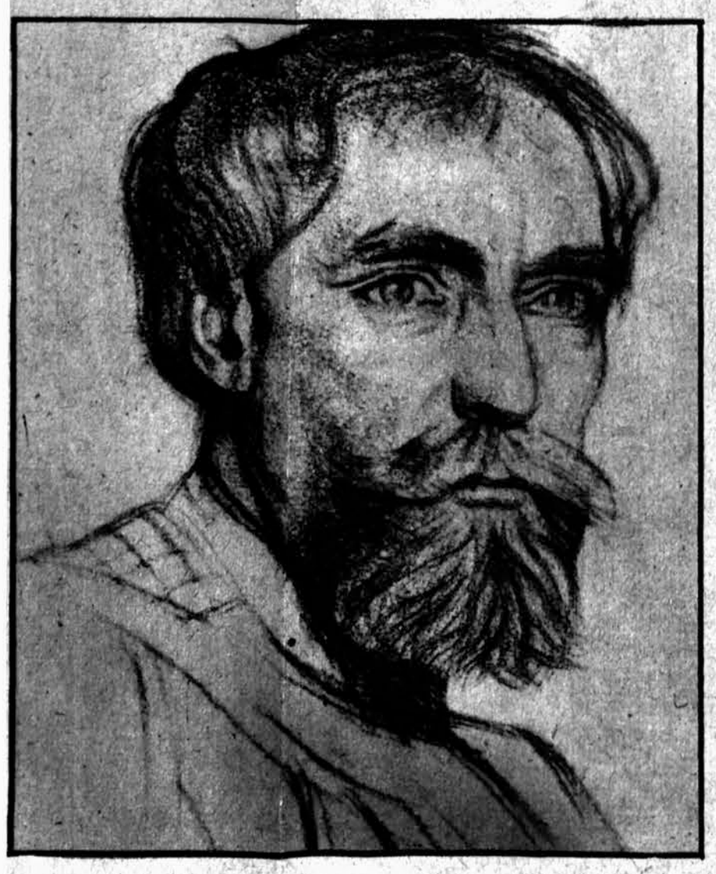
ADDRESS.....

Important : In order to ensure prompt delivery of books or delivery at all, read the instructions headed "How to Get Your Volume" before you fill in this order form.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES OF INDIA, APRIL 1ST, 1938, AND
TO THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA, APRIL 3RD, 1938.

Writers and Artists of the Day

Sir William Rothenstein Portrays Famous Men

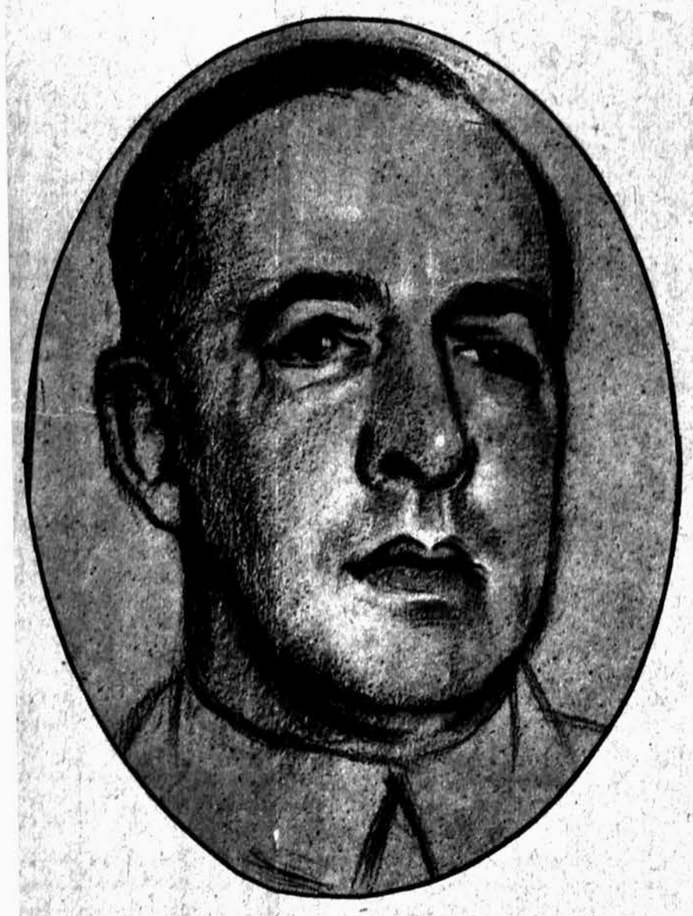


AUGUSTUS JOHN, painter of striking portraits, is a Member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, Trustee of Tate Gallery since 1933 and was President of the Gypsy Lore Society last year. He was elected A.R.A. in 1921 and R.A. in 1928.

"TUBBY" CLAYTON, otherwise the Rev. Philip Thomas Byard Clayton, is the founder of Toc H. He is Chaplain to the King, and since 1922 has been Vicar of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower and the Guild Church of Toc H. He has several books to his credit, including "Tales of Talbot House," "Work of a Great Parish," and "Plain Tales From Flanders."

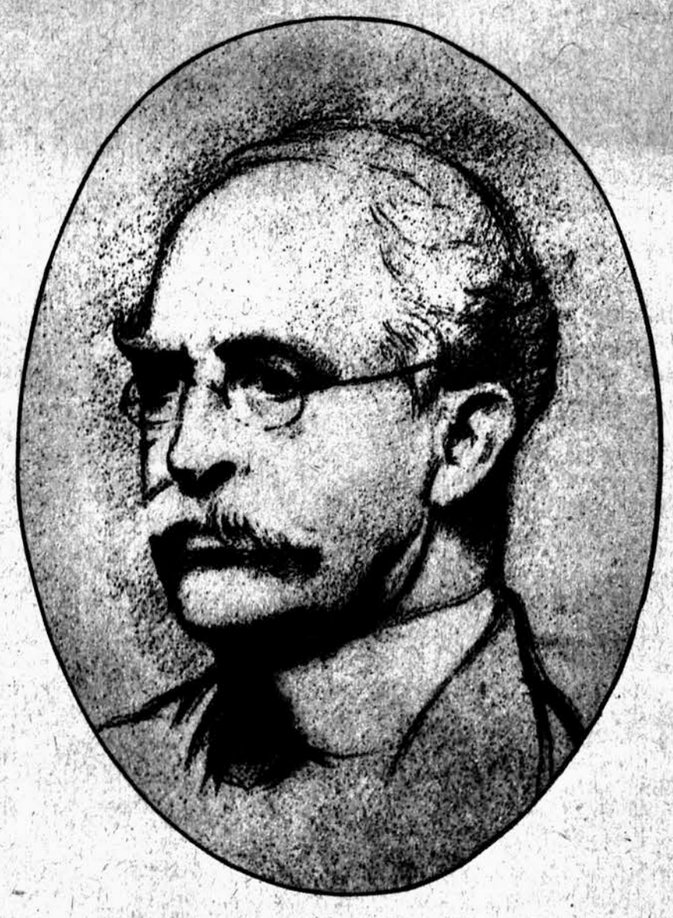
SIR JOHN COLLINGS SQUIRE, editor of the "LONDON MERCURY" from 1919 to 1934, is now editor of the "English Men of Letters" Series and joint editor of the "English Heritage" Series. He is greatly interested in art and architecture. A poet, essayist and memoir writer.

Sir William Rothenstein, an outstanding figure in the world of art today, was born at Bradford 68 years ago. During the Great War he was one of the official painters to the British armies and from 1920 to 1935 he was Principal of the Royal College of Art. On this page we reproduce some of his portraits of well-known men of our time.



GEOFFREY DAWSON, editor of "THE TIMES" from 1912-1919 and again since 1923 was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was Private Secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa from 1901-05, and was one of the Rhodes Trustees in 1925.

SIR JOHN CHARLES WALSHAM REITH has been the Director-General of the B.B.C. since 1927. He was wounded in the Great War, and went to America in 1916-17 in charge of contracts for munitions for Great Britain. In 1922 he was appointed the first General Manager of the B.B.C. and in 1923, its Managing Director.



J. ALFRED SPENDER was editor of "THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE." He has served on various Royal Commissions, but is best known for his many books, popular among them being "Fifty Years of Europe," "The Changing East," and "Life of Lord Oxford and Asquith."

MAURICE BARING is the fourth son of Lord Revelstoke. This popular journalist and author was employed in the Foreign Office in 1903-04 and then acted as war correspondent and special correspondent of leading English papers.

GEN. SIR HUBERT GOUGH. He was severely criticised for his conduct during the 3rd Battle of Ypres when in command of the Fifth Army. Only about a year ago he received formal admission of the injustice from the Prime Minister under whose regime it was inflicted.

MAX BEERBOHM is a versatile figure in the world of letters and art. He was educated at Charterhouse and Merton College, Oxford. Besides being a witty essayist and a dramatic critic he is also a clever caricaturist. He is now 68.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors BENNETT COLEMAN & Co., LTD., by H. W. SMITH, Director and Business Manager, and Edited by FRANCIS LOW at THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS, Bombay: In Calcutta, 13-1 and 13-2, Government Place, East; London Agency: Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, E. C. 4.

Sensational Trials In Burma

Their Gripping Story Will Be Told Exclusively In the Pages Of The "Sunday Chronicle" Week By Week By Mr. Maurice Collis, Retired Civilian, From First Hand Knowledge

Maurice Collis, the author of "Trials in Burma," the serial publication of which begins in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 3rd April, 1938, made a name for himself by his two previous books, "Siamese White" and "She was a Queen."

The first of these, the biography of a certain Samuel White, who became a mandarin of Siam and then turned pirate, was one of the books of the year 1936; the second, historical novel founded upon Burmese history, was declared by so competent a critic as Mr. James Agate to be the best romance of 1937.

In "Trials in Burma" Mr. Collis relates some of his experiences while a member of the Indian Civil Service in Burma.

As District Magistrate of Rangoon in 1930 Mr. Collis was called upon in the course of his ordinary duties to try certain cases in which the principles of British justice were at variance with the policy of the then executive.

The most important of these trials was that of the late Mr. Sen Gupta for sedition. The attitude adopted by Mr. Collis in that case and in the other cases described in the book was that no executive convenience should be allowed to confuse a strictly judicial interpretation of the facts before him.

The narrative describes in a lively and dramatic way the curious conflict which arose and how it affected Mr. Collis personally. The book which has just appeared in London has been given a very prominent position in the reviews, where its qualities of style, humour and fairness have been much praised. Besides this account of the trials there is much else of interest and a vivid account of this clash between the Burmese and the Indians resident in Burma is given.

Mr. Collis, who took a first class in history at Oxford in 1910 and was thereafter in Burma for twenty three years, has now retired from the Indian Civil Service and lives in England.

His attitude towards Indian affairs generally may be judged from the present book, where he appears as the representative of what is best in the English outlook and stands for humanity and fairness.

"MY STORY"

The following is Mr. Collis' own Preface to the "Trials in Burma":—

This is a personal history, and I am well aware that to some it may read like the history of a man who thinks he deserved better than he got. I can only say to such readers that my motive in writing it has not been to argue a case of that sort. It so happened that the story told in this book illustrates a conflict of principles—if you like, of opinion—upon whose issue depends our whole philosophy of empire. That such a philosophy matters to us, and matters especially to-day, a book like Mr. Lionel Curtis's "Civitas Dei" abundantly proves. My story (a true story, in every detail) might be read as a concrete illustration of the main argument in that book. It had to be told in the exact and personal manner which I have employed. But I trust that no reader of it will think that I regard myself as its central figure. It was in my experience that these things came to pass. But the hero of the piece, so to speak, is that ideal which few of my readers will wish to disavow—the ideal which the old apologists for empire used to call 'the white man's burden' and which now is conceived as the deliberate transformation of conquests, formerly achieved for purposes of gain, into a commonwealth. That is something which I can only present through the things that happened to me. And it now, after seven years, they still seem to me important enough to put on record, that is not, as I have said, because I am concerned about myself, but because the present state of the world has made me realise the obligation which rests on any one who is in a position to do so to underline the unworthiness and futility of 'smash and grab' in human relations. We have not yet completely grown out of our earlier possessive and domineering view of empire. If this record can help to bring us closer to what I believe to be our right mind, it will have done all that it was written to do.

As I have said, this is a true story in every detail. In relating the prosecution of Messrs 'Hughes' and 'Mitchell' in Chapter III, and of Lieutenant 'Fortescue' in Chapter VII, I have, however refrained from using the real names of the accused persons. These names are, of course, on public record, but they are irrelevant to the purpose of this book.

MAURICE COLLIS.

Maidenhead,
November 1937.

(Watch For The First Story In Next Sunday's Issue.)

MAURICE COLLIS

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Will Jasdanwalla Succeed In Calming The Storm?

(BY LOOKER-ON)

Since I wrote last week on the crisis in the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., I understand Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla, the erstwhile General Secretary of the Islam Gymkhana, has been nominated to the Secretaryship of the C.C.I. in place of Mr. A. S. de Mello. It is a well-known fact that Jasdanwalla was in a measure responsible for the Stadium debacle. I am inclined to believe that it is a tactical move on the part of those who are in charge of the affairs of the Club to thrust the responsibility on his shoulders, so that he may pull his weight with them wholeheartedly and help to save the institution from ruin.

WALK OVER FOR INDIA IN DAVIS CUP

Owing to the recent absorption of Austria by Germany, India has got a walk-over in the second round of the Davis Cup. She will now meet the winners of the match between Greece and Belgium in the third round. From their performances in the Egyptian championships at Cairo, it may be safely predicted that the Indian team will not find any serious difficulty in surviving this round. As it will be played at the end of May, they will have ample time to find their bearing on European soil.

Particularly gratifying are the victories of Sawhney over Cejnar and Mitic, the Czech and the Yougo-Slavian Davis Cup players. Had he not suffered from a cramp in the right hand, he might have also accounted for the Yugo-Slavian 'Ace' Franjo Puncec, who is said to have improved considerably since his visit to this country three years ago.

BENEFIT OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

The easy defeat of Ghans Mahomed at the hands of Kho Sin Kie, the Chinese Davis Cup Player, clearly points out the benefit of foreign experience which the latter has gained by frequent participation in European Tournaments. The Chinaman had the conquest of de Stefani, the leading Italian player also to his credit.

Miss Leela Row, who is accompanying the Indian team, did well to reach the final rounds of the Mixed and Women's Doubles in company with Sawhney and Miss Billie Yorke respectively. In the Singles she was vanquished by her English Doubles partner in the penultimate round. If she could only improve her backhand a little, she would be a formidable player indeed.

HOCKEY TEAM FOR PALESTINE

For the second year in succession Bengal won the Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship. In the absence of strong representation from the various provinces, Bengal had practically things in her own way. It is a pity that another Tournament on All-India basis has failed to rouse the enthusiasm of the provincial organisations including Bombay. The result is that those who did not take part in the Inter-Provincial Trials have been excluded from the team which has been selected for the Western Asiatic Games. The names of those who have been selected are as follows:—

DHYAN CHAND OMITTED

R. J. Allen (Bengal), Meher Singh (Punjab), C. Tapsell (Bengal), C. Hodges (Bengal), Rajendar Singh (Punjab), Balbir Kissen (Punjab), Bunney Khan (Bhopal), Gallibardi (Bengal) Caleb (Punjab), A. Miller (Bengal), Chiranjit (Punjab), R. Carr (Bengal) and Roop Singh (Gwalior).

I need hardly point out that this is by no means the strongest side that India can put up. Nor is it a truly representative side of the country. This is the first time in recent years that the name of Dhyan Chand, the Olympic Captain, who is reputed all the world over as the Wizard of the Stick has been omitted from the list. The reason must be that he was not present at the trials. It is not stated who will lead the side. I wonder if the place has been kept vacant for Dhyan Chand!

In the sudden and premature demise of Sir Bhupendra Singh, the late Maharaj of Patiala, Indian Cricket has suffered a terrible loss. He was unquestionably its greatest patron and most generous supporter. Himself a cricketer of high calibre, he did everything to make India a land of great cricketers. He was the first Indian Prince to import foreign coaches to give training to our boys. Northern India in particular owes its present high position to him and the famous coaches like Frank Tarrant, Wilfred Rhodes and others whom he brought out from year to year

MAGNIFICENT SERVICE

It was due to his benevolent spirit the first Indian team toured England in 1911 and the first Australian team visited this country in 1935-36. It was again through his generous efforts the Cricket Club of India was brought into being and the Brabourne Stadium was put up in Bombay. These two will stand out as his most magnificent achievements in Indian Cricket. It is very sad to think that he departed from this world so soon after his dream had been realised.

The mantle of his noble father has now fallen on the shoulders of the Yuvaraj of Patiala also a cricketer of high promise. It is hoped that he will carry on the traditions of the great House of Patiala in the sporting field with all the sincerity and earnestness of his illustrious father. I offer my sincere condolences to the Yuvaraj and other members of the bereaved family.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Ghulam Farid. 8-20 Rashida of Lahore. 8-40 Abdul Huq Qureshi. 9-0 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 9-25 Instrumental Duet. Haider Husain. Roshanlal. 9-35 V. N. Patwardhan. 9-45 For Jack and Jill.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Recorded Programme. 1-30 A Sunday Concert.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Abdul Huq Qureshi. 5-20 Rashida. 5-40 Ghulam Farid. 6-0 Variety entertainment. 6-30 Zohra Jan. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 India and world, a talk in Hindustani by Sir M. Yakub. 8-15 An appeal by Lady Linlithgow for contributions to Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. 8-25 Hindustani translation of above. 8-35 Zohra Jan. 9-0 Abdul Huq Qureshi. News: Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Walter String Players. 10-0 Education. A talk by J. F. Parkinson. 10-15 Bina Addy. 10-45 Renara. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31,3 metres, 9,575 kc|s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc|s.

P.M.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I 7-0 V. N. Patwardhan. 7-30 AIR orchestra. 7-40 Rashida of Lahore. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Rashida. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Zohra Jan. 10-35 V. N. Patwardhan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc|s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc|s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

A.M.

8-36 Instrumental variety. 10-21 Music lessons. 10-51 Stage and screen. 11-6 Sunlight and shadows.

P.M.

12-6 News. 12-16 Fritz Kreisler and Philadelphia orchestra. 6-6 Church service. 7-21 Sati Devi. 7-36 Ratneswar Mukherjee. 7-45 Ramprosad. 8-0 News, weather (Bengali). 8-15 Appeal by Lady Linlithgow, relayed from Delhi. 8-25 Manju Sahib. 8-46 Babolrani. 9-6 News, weather. 9-21 A saxophone recital. By Francisco Casanova. 9-36 Mahomedan dome as an architectural feature in Indian buildings, talk by Col. H. W. Wagstap, Royal Engineer. 9-51 Tonight in the studio.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 meters, 1,086 kc|s.

P.M.

6-0 The Airvoice orchestra. 6-10 Narain Rao Vyas. 6-30 Women and Co-operation talk by Mrs. Razzaq.

S. JUDAH—3 MAR. 26.

p.m.

7-0 Jameela Khatoon of Cawnpore. 7-25 Instrumental Music. 7-55 Narain Rao Vyas. 8-15 Appeal by Lady Linlithgow. Relayed from Delhi. 8-25 Jameela Khatoon. 8-50 Narain Rao Vyas. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Physical Basis of Heredity. Talk by S. L. Ghose. 10-0 Jameela Khatoon. 10-25 Narain Rao Vyas. 10-40 Jameela Khatoon.

p.m.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra. 8-15 Lines on Map. 8-45 B B C Orchestra. 9-10 Weekly Newsletter and Saturday Sport. 9-40 Religious Service.

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc|s. for transmission I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc|s for transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

7-30 Recorded programme. 8-12 Sitar. 8-15 Nakhrani Nar. A Gujarati skit. By M. D. Bhatt and party. 8-22 Mandar. 8-30 For children. (Gujarati). By Leela Khandwalla.

TRANSMISSION II

A.M.

11-30 AIR orchestra: Miyaki sarang. 11-35 Panditrao Nagarkar. Noon: 12-0 Paritosh Seal and orchestra.

P.M.

12-7 Khan Saheb Ashiq Ali Khan. 12-45 Planning food: Joints a talk by Hilda Flanders. 1-0 Recorded programme. Mantovani and his orchestra.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.

5-30 Saadat Hussain: Geets. 5-45 V. Y. Chowdhary: Mandolin. 6-0 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Current events, review in Gujarati by S. U. Shukla. 7-45 Saadat Husein: Ghazal and thumri. 7-55 Jaltarang solo. 8-0 Khan Saheb A. A. Khan. 8-15 Appeal by Lady Linlithgow. Relayed from Delhi. 8-25 Khan Saheb A. A. Khan. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. Prema Jhulavi Jeeva. 9-30 News. 9-45 Sport review by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Shabda-Swapna. (word-dream) poetic fantasy in Marathi.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

A.M.

7-30 Zubaida Begam. 7-50 Pandit Nand Kumar. 8-5 Khyber orchestra. 8-10 Baharbai. 8-30 Umrao Zia Begam. 8-55 Khyber orchestra.

P.M.

12-30 Pandit Nand Kumar. 12-45 Zubaida Begam. 1-0 Khyber orchestra. 1-5 Baharbai. 1-25 Piano, clarionet and tabla. 1-35 Umrao Zia Begam. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber orchestra. 6-35 Nand Kumar. 6-55 Baharbai. 7-15 Khyber orchestra. 7-25 Zubaida Begam. 7-45 Friendship. In Hindustani. 8-0 Sitar solo. 8-15 Appeal by Lady Linlithgow, relayed from Delhi. 8-25 Baharbai. 8-35 Zubaida Begam. 8-55 Umrao Zia Begam. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Galaxy of stars.

SUBMARINE GUN TAKES SEA-BOTTOM SAMPLES

Layers of the ocean floor 20,000 years old and showing six stages of deposits since the ice age, have been brought to the surface by means of a new submarine gun that fires a hollow projectile into the sea bottom. The projectile is recoverable, and the samples it cuts from the bottom are studied.

Used over a wide area in the North Atlantic Ocean by geologists of the U. S. Department of the Interior and the Carnegie Institution's geophysical laboratory, the device brought to light many new facts concerning the glacial period of the earth's development. Among them it was revealed that there have been three glaciers eras, separated by warmer inter-glacial intervals, since approximately 20,000 years ago.

Will Never Have India's Trust Or Friendship

Unless Britain Releases Her Grip Over Her

POET TAGORE'S STRAIGHT ANSWER TO QUESTION ON INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

LONDON (By Mail).
March 10.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has written the following letter to the Manchester Guarian:—

My English friends have done me the honour of inviting my opinion on what, for want of a better term, is being called the "New Constitution for India." Let me first of all make clear that an entire misapprehension is widely prevalent in the West which presupposes that the federation now about to be imposed at the centre will represent something not very far short of complee autonomy. Japan has been making wide use of that word in China. Let us hope that Englishmen will not be content to follow her example by employing it in India in a similar manner.

STRAIGHT QUESTION

For let me ask the simple and obvious question: How can a country have autonomy whose people are for the most part disarmed, deprived of control over four-fifths of their national purse and allowed to have nothing to do with their own external affairs? I am sure the British would despise themselves if they had to tolerate even any distant analogy of this, or some caricature of freedom offered by niggardly benevolence, in their own homes

But our rulers are likely to protest that they have nothing but pity and love for us and that they are painfully enduring the extra burden of governing us only to discharge their sacred duty by maintaining law and order. If some of us are impudent enough to refer them to the balance-sheet of their extended rule and point out that it discloses an unbroken contnuity of poverty, ignorance, enfeebled life-force, with a steady deterioration in the value of our human capital, we are likely to be severely reprimanded Yet it is not at all difficult for anybody to calculate the amount of positive benefit conferred upon us by our Government if he takes care to study the amount of expenditure allotted to education, sanitation, and economic improvement compared with the population of India and then examines its parallel in Japan.

I want to tell the British people quite plainly: So long as you hold us in your grip you can never have either our trust or our friendship. We know that in your own homes you have many kindly virtues and are admirable for your sense of fair play and human justice. Perhaps for that very reason you find it difficult to understand how the same English people out here can betray your best traditions. But then you have to remember that possession of empire always corrupts and it has corrupted you.

I am sure that the sensitive minds among you are already feeling that you have gained your Imperial prestige at too heavy a price; that the greatness of the end you have achieved is being fast destroyed by the Nemesis you have provoked in violating the best part of your nature while achieving it. And I believe you realise that the burden of surfeited Empire has dragged you down to that degree of weakness which makes you too timid to be ready adequately to deal with miscreant nations that are defiantly marching against political decency and your own interest and dignity. Those thoughtful and brave individuals among you who are eager to disown the precarious prestige of an Empire founded upon force are yet far too few in number and their resources are too meagre to retard effectively the gathering impetus of the blind rush of power to a self-destructive end.

MUTUAL ANNIHILATION

If you ask my personal opinion I hardly imagine that catastrophe can now be avoided, since the only event in which all the Powers of Europe are engaged with furious and frenzied zeal seems to be that of paving the path for mutual annihilation. Yet in spite of this I have the hope that misfortune and suffering, if they become inevitable, will not exceed the limits of retribution and bring about a collapse of the entire European civilisation; for there is much in that civilisation that is noble and worthy of being cherished. But Fate itself works in blind fits and starts, and one never knows where the Nemesis will lead if we keep on provoking it.

Our own fate in India is still linked with yours, and though the downfall of your Imperial structure may mean a release of our people from its helpless dependence there are great aspirations and hopes which we share in common with many noble spirits in your own land and long to see fulfilled. They and we stand united against the deadening and unreasoning elements among your own people as well as amongst ours. It is not that the Indian people stand sworn to enmity against the British people, but that awakened India in common with awakened Britain is opposed to those blind and sinister powers which are traitors to both. As regards the new Constitution, it is really not worth troubling about as it stands. It was made by politicians and bureaucrats, who even as they were framing it we sending some of our best men and women to prison, mainly without trial. It therefore embodies all their narrow caution and miserly mistrust

No! It is not through such an artificial structure that any final good can come to us The future lies in our learning to ally ourselves with those humane forces in the world, wherever found which are seeking to end altogether the exploitation of man by man and of nation by nation.

British Press, Watchdog Of The Public

Let Him Beware Of Tempting Morsels, Advises Mr. Cummings

Herr Von Ribbentrop, Hitler's new adviser-in-chief (or his principal instrument) in the field of foreign affairs, comes to London to-day, says Mr. A. J. Cummings in "News Chronicle", of March 8.

He is very anxious, one learns from Berlin, to secure a favourable British Press. Those of us who desire friendly relations with Germany, as with all other nations, must share his anxiety.

But it may be well to point out at once to Herr Ribbentrop and to the Nazi organisation in general that a favourable British Press will not be secured merely by informing the British Government, whether in curt or in persuasive accents, that this is the desire of the Fuehrer.

Britain is a relatively free country with a relatively free and independent Press.

The British Government has no legal power to control or in any way to injure the freedom of the Press; and any obvious attempt to exercise pressure indirectly in other ways would have results more astonishing to the German Government than to our own.

HELPING CAUSE OF PEACE

The only certain method of making sure of a favourable attitude generally in the British Press will be by convincing all or most sections of opinion represented by the Press that the Ribbentrop Mission is helping the cause of peace with honour in Europe.

The remarkable speech which Herr Hitler delivered at Munich on February 24, following closely upon what he had said in the same strain a few days earlier, suggests the illusion that he can deal with the British Press in the same way that he has perverted and debased the great German Press—now nothing but a gigantic official gramophone, worthless for any other purpose and in the long run a positive menace to the security of the State.

Let me quote what was said the other day by the "Times," perhaps Germany's friendliest witness in this country, in reply to complaints of British reports of the German military purge.

The real danger of a Press which is under the orders of a Government lies not so much in what it says or refrains from saying at any one particular moment as in the habit of mind which it produces in the public through the common conviction that nothing inconvenient to the Government will ever be allowed to appear in it.

Hence, the "Times" has every reason to know, the large circulation of independent foreign newspapers, among intelligent Germans, who may, indeed, be strong supporters of their Government; but who wish at least to know what is going on in their own country . . .

And hence the spasmodic, and frequently inexplicable, suppression of foreign newspapers. Everything tends to show that the rumours prevalent in Germany towards the end of last week were far more disquieting than anything that was printed about them in any neighbouring country. They would never have had a chance of misrepresentation abroad if sober German journalists had been free to explain them.

That passage, expressed in temperate language and taking only a limited view of the fundamental issue of the freedom of the Press, is an unanswerable reply to Herr Hitler's methods of controlling his own servile Press.

In a country like Germany, where vital but unpleasant facts as well as significant but hostile opinions are rigorously suppressed, rumour spreads like a plague on which official denials and suppressions have no more effect than a few bottles of sedative upon an outbreak of Asiatic cholera.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

The same disorder of the public mind occurs in a greater or less degree in other Press-subjugated countries; including Russia, where no corrective, small though that may be, is supplied as in Germany by the intrusion (checked with increasing frequency at the frontiers) of foreign newspapers.

No wonder thousands of unfortunate German citizens are banding together secretly in clubs for the distribution of English newspapers in order to discover something of the truth about events in their own land.

In his speech at Munich Herr Hitler threatened, as a reprisal against hostile foreign newspapers, sterner measures against the Jews—on the familiar Nazi principle, apparently, that when in doubt fall back on the non-Aryans and give another turn to the torturer's screw.

But the faithful Nazi Press hints at more far-reaching reprisals, at "retaliation" against the country harbouring a "hostile" Press. Precisely what form such retaliation would take and what effect official Germany expects would be produced in the hostile foreign Press is not made clear.

What should be obvious, in the first place, to official Germany is that a managed Press in this country might conceivably, in certain diplomatic circumstances, be transformed into a united anti-German Press.

In the second place, intelligent Nazi officials, if their judgment was not warped by the completeness of the Press tyranny in Germany itself, would recognise that any attempt, by whatever means, to intimidate the British Press from abroad would meet with so ferocious a retort that there would be nothing left of the intimidation.

In the past few weeks I have met Germans and the representatives of other dictatorship countries who were convinced that the British Government, by the simple expedient of passing a Press law, could easily work its will (and, incidentally, the German will) upon the British Press.

They do not see that any Government which committed that folly would be utterly destroyed, for it would be recognised at once in all parties as the first decisive step towards a Fascist domination in Britain.

SELF-IMPOSED CENSORSHIP

I am not concerned at present about the possibility of any open and direct assault on the liberty of the British Press.

What I am concerned about is lest the British Government, in its peace-at-any-price mood and in its overwhelming anxiety to appease the dictators at all costs, should lend an ear to delicate (or indelicate) approaches from abroad and either make cunning appeals for a "self-imposed" Press censorship or so control information as to produce something of the effect of a minor censorship on news.

There are many ways, familiar to experienced newspaper men, in which these exercises in diplomacy could be tried out on the Press and public.

It would be dangerous to attempt them, and it might be disastrous if they succeeded.

Discretion is one thing; suppression another.

It would be dangerous indeed if during negotiations on issues of the first public importance the British Press were to surrender its judgment on news and opinion to one party to the negotiations. The British Press, with all its faults and mistakes, remains to-day a bold watchdog of the British public.

Let the watchdog himself beware. Let him beware of coaxings, from whatever quarter they may come, and of tempting morsels which, poisoned or not, would send him to sleep.

ADJOURNMENT REJECTED IN C. P. ASSEMBLY

Release Of Convicts Criticised By Opposition Members

NAGPUR, March 26.

After nearly two hours' debate, the Legislative Assembly rejected by 65 votes to 10, Mr. B. G. Khaparde's adjournment motion concerning the release of 65 convicts undergoing imprisonment for heinous offences.

EARLIER.

In the C. P. Legislative Assembly to-day, the Speaker held in order Mr. B. G. Khaparde's adjournment motion and fixed four in the afternoon to-day for its discussion. The motion sought to discuss the release from prison of convicts undergoing sentences for heinous offences, numbering sixty-five. Twenty-four members from the opposition benches supported the motion, which was admited by the speaker.

The Premier opposing leave for the introduction of the motion, said that these releases extended over a long period of five months on various dates. The subject of the motion was a matter of day to day administration. If the opposition wanted to criticise Government's policy, they could move a censure motion against the Government and the Ministry was prepared to answer all criticisms. The Premier thought that the matter was not of urgent importance.

The Speaker, while holding the motion in order, made it clear that he would not allow any direct reference during the discussion to-day on this motion to the releases of Zaffar Hussain and certain other convicts, adjournment motions relating which he had disallowed yesterday.—A. P.

MYSORE POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Non-Officials To Advise On Federation Issue

BANGALORE, March 26.

The Mysore Government have announced the personnel of the Political Affairs Committee, consisting of fifteen members with the first member of the Executive Council as Chairman, for dealing with questions relating to Mysore joining Federation. The Committee is purely non-official. Among others, on the Committee are a former President of the Mysore Congress Board and the President of the Bangalore City Municipality.—A. P.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN TENNIS STARS ARRIVE IN CITY

Members of the Australian Women's Tennis team proceeding to England, passed this day the "Maloja" yesterday. The team comprises (from left to right): Mrs. H. Hopman, Miss Thelmacoyne, Miss Nancy Wynne, and Miss Dorothy Stevenson.

End Futile Hindi-Urdu Controversy

They Are But Two Names Of Same Goddess, Says Syed Mahmud

BIHAR HINDUSTANI TEXT BOOKS COMMITTEE MEETS

PATNA, (By Mail).

With a view to setting a satisfactory standard for Hindustani as the common language and to consider the specific problems of common technical terms and other problems pertaining to the question of preparation of text-books, etc. a committee has been appointed by the Government of Bihar, consisting of the following gentlemen with powers to co-opt additional members if necessary:

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Tarachand of Allahabad, Professor Narendra Deo of Kashi Vidyapith, Dr. Baburam Saksena of Allahabad University. Maulana Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi of Dasna (Patna), Maulvi Abdul Haque of Hyderabad (Deccan), Dr. Abid Hussain of Jamia-Millia, Delhi, Mr. Ghulamas Sahidganj, Principal, Aligarh University Training College, Prof. Badrinath Varma and Raja Radhika Raman Prasad Sinha of Surajpura.

The committee started its work to-day.

The Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud in opening the proceedings of the committee said:—

"India is unique among the unfortunate countries of the world, in having become so suppressed and repressed, as to have been forced to discard her own national language as the medium of intercourse between her own people for business or pleasure for scientific research or artistic culture. Other nations there are which like China, have suffered heavy political viscissitudes within the memory of living man. But even they have not been obliged to discard, neglect or forget, if not only actually to despise, what is the treasure house of their own ancient immemorial culture, the vehicle for their own national thought and sentiment the means of their own internal communication "inter se". India has been so suppressed, morally even more than materially as almost to forget if she ever had any common language of her own.

IRELAND'S LESSON

Ireland is another example of a people so kept down by British Imperialism that they, too, had all but forgotten the very existence of their own language. But as you perhaps know the very first proof of their regaining national independence—indeed the very first mark of their reviving national consciousness,—has made them reconstruct the ancient tongue of the Druids and the Appostles if only to remind an astounded world how much Western Christianity owes to that far off Isle in the person of Saint Patrick.

In India too, we need to tell the world, perhaps even to tell the doubting and denationalised Thomases among ourselves, that we too, possess a national language of our own, if only we would restore her from the slough of despondence into which it has fallen because of her historical vicissitudes, that we, too, have a vehicle of self-expression, a medium of internal intercourse which could and would be equal to all the requirements of a language of Government, of a language of learning, of a language of cultured intercourse between refined peoples.

REVIVE COMMON LANGUAGE

But the turns of the wheel of fortune has left it in such a position that the common language of this country is forgotten, neglected, despised, and that we all can convey our thoughts as effectively as is open to an enslaved people in the language of their masters. The re-awakenen consciousness of the Indian people would not permit them any longer to rest content under even an implied stigma of having no language of their own except the one their masters have imposed upon them. I well remember, the hit a friend of mine made against me in Germany, years ago, when he saw me writing a letter to a friend in India in English. "Have you no language of your own that you write in this English language?" he asked. "Indeed, we have" I replied. "Do you not know it, then?" He asked in growing amazement. "I do" I answered to my growing uneasiness. "Does not your friend know it?" Came the querry in exasperated surprise. "He does" I had no alternative but to answer. "Then why on earth are you writing in a foreign language" He asked throwing up his hands in holy horror. And I had to remain silent in sheer shame.

This was years ago; and since then much water has flowed in the Ganges. The soul of India is awakened once again, and is crying for self-expressions self-realisation and self-fulfilment. And she will get nothing of this, until she finds the mould and the channel, the medium and the setting, the tradition and the background in which Kabir Rahiman, Nanak and Tulsidas thought and taught, sang and prayed.

It is with a view to aid the Government of this province in their task of resurrecting this ancient language of India in the very birthplace of Indian nationhood, of Indian Empire and of Indian glory that we have called you together. The men who compose this committee are distinguished scholars, writers and thinkers who have, by their own works already displayed the possibility of reviving this most efficient medium of intercourse among the peoples of India, certainly for the people of this cradle of the Indian Empire; and I have no doubt their united wisdom and conscientious labours would result in a crowning glory for them, this province, and the whole country.

END CONTROVERSY.

I feel confident you will rise above that futile controversy that seems to have taken a grip in certain corners of our land, which would split hairs about the differences between Hindi and Urdu, when, to my mind, these are but two names for the same goddess we would all worship. I trust, likewise, you will tell our ordinary arm-chair critics, who believe it impossible that this language of poets and Empire-builders would not be equal to the requirements, not only of a new democracy reborn in India on an imperial scale in governance and in administration but also in art and letters, in science and commerce. I would not presume to outline to this distinguished body even the main problems of your task the difficulties that lie in your way, the snares and pitfalls that may entrap the unwary. I have confidence in your learning, I have faith in your true nationalism, I believe in your practical ability to rise above sectional prejudice, to counteract material obstacles, to guard against facile mistakes; and to give us a practical, feasible, universally acceptable schemes of reconstruction, which I am certain you desire no less than I or any other patriot in this land. May God bless your labours.

TRAINING CAMP FOR OLYMPIC ATHLETES

Preparations For Western Asiatic Games

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The Indian Olympic Association has selected sixteen athletes in India to represent this country at the forthcoming Western Asiatic Games, which are to be held in Palestine in July. The Executive Committee of the I. O. A. has chosen Sat Tal, near Naini Tal, the summer training camp of the College of Physical Education of the Lucknow Christian College, as the place for training of the athletes before they depart for Palestine. This is the third time that the College of Physical Education camp has been chosen as the training camp for various All-India Olympic teams. The authorities of the camp have already made arrangements with the Naini Tal Gymkhana and District Sports Association for a first class sports meet in Naini Tal on May 12, 13 and 14. They also hope to have another meet with military unite while on vacation in Ranikhet.

The camp opens on April 20 and closes on June 15.—A. P.

ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, March 26.

After three days of normal life, there was a sudden threat to the peace of the city when an assault was made on a muslim passerby between Belbaugh and Ghamapur by some unknown assailant. The police rushed to the spot and arrested a man alleged to be responsible for the trouble. All markets including bullion and all cinemas which were closed in haste on receipt of the news, were opened again. Police are still patrolling the town.

Special precautions are being taken in advance to ensure peace during the Ramnavami festival, which precedes "Chehallum." The order prohibiting anyone from carrying lathis and weapons still continues in view of the partial enforcement of Section 144 till April 16.—A. P.

TOADS HAVE HOMING INSTINCT

Homing instincts as strong as those of pigeons that inexplicity return to their lofts when taken some distance away, are found to belong also to toads, experiments by Dr. Ray J. Nichols, of the University of Mississippi, have revealed. Dr. Nichols marked a number of toads in a certain area during several seasons, carrying them various distances away from the point of capture.

Altogether, he captured, marked, and removed from their normal surroundings 141 toads, releasing them at distances upto a mile away. Sixty-three were subsequently recovered. Of that number, thirty had found their way back to home territory within periods of from two and a half hours to twenty-four days.

PATIL VISITS KORES (India) Ld.'s FACTORY

Assurance Of Buying Swadeshi

"It was the Government's policy to support Indian made articles only in their purchases".

This statement was made by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil the Minister for Local Self-Government on Thursday, when he paid a visit to the Kores (India) Ltd., a Swadeshi manufacturing company of carbons, inks, etc., at their factory Killedas Street, Jacob Circle.

MINISTER PATIL.

The Minister was received and garlanded by Mr. B. Bannerjee who is in charge of the concern and conducted him round the premises.

RUN ON MODERN LINES

The Hon'ble Minister evinced much interest in the work of the factory which is run on modern lines with up-to-date machinery.

The distinguished guest was shown the various processes by which ribbons, carbons, gloy, ink and stamp-pads are manufactured in the factory, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with its output and efficiency of running.

Mr. Bannerjee represented to the Minister that the Government should support their infant industry thus encouraging Swadeshi manufacture with its lead, to which the Minister replied that the industry deserved support and sympathetic consideration. It was Government's policy now to encourage Indian-made articles only.

A Swadeshi Committee under Dr. Gilder was at work he added and would soon finish its labours.

He was much pleased with the enterprise shown in this direction.

The visit of the Hon'ble Minister is the second visit of its kind from the Government side.

The Director of Industries who visited the factory on 17th August 1937, also highly commended its work.

The factory was started in 1936 with a branch in Calcutta by Mr. Bannerjee who has made a special study of this industry in Europe.

He has recently returned from Austria, where he went to make a study in that country of modern up-to-date methods in the manufacture of goods his factory turns out.

POSTAL NOTICE

As an experimental measure for a period of 3 months with effect from 1-4-1938 the hours of deliveries in the Dadar Post Office will be as shown below:

Ordinary correspondence on week days:

1st 7-30 a.m.; 2nd 11 a.m.; 3rd 2 p.m.; 4th 5-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, M. O. S., Parcels, etc. on week days:

1st 9-30 a.m.; 2nd 2 p.m.

Ordinary correspondence on Sundays and P. O. holidays:

12 noon.

REAL FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ

Madras Revenue Minister's Plea For Multi-Purpose Credit Societies

ALAMUR, (By Mail.)

The hon. Mr. T. Prakasam, Revenue Minister, unfolded his scheme for the organisation of rural credit and establishment of village autonomy when he opened the first Multi-purpose Co-operative Society here.

Mr. Prakasam said:—It is now some time since I made some proposals for establishment of Village Autonomy to the Members of our Cabinet. In my tours in the districts, I was explaining briefly some details of the scheme but never did I get an opportunity to deal with any part of the scheme in detail until to-day, Mr. Satyanarayana has now taken up the establishment of Multi-purpose Rural Credit Societies, without waiting for the Government scheme or for Government support.

FAILURE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

It is an acknowledged fact that the co-operative system that has been in existence hitherto has not proved a success and that it requires a thorough overhauling. Unless a new rural credit system on the basis of Multi-purpose Societies as devised by the Reserve Bank of India in the bulletins, which they have issued recently, is established, no real relief can be afforded to the agriculturist. With this object in view I made the establishment of Rural Credit Multi-purpose Societies, the essence of the scheme of village autonomy which I placed for consideration before our Government.

RURAL CREDIT ORGANISATION.

I shall now briefly give the particulars of the scheme suggested by me adopting the same from the bulletins of the Reserve Bank of India issued from Bombay. The constitution of the Rural Credit organisation should be as follows:—

(1) Village Society (for groups of villages).

(2) Taluk Union (branch to Apex Bank).

(3) Provincial Co-operative Bank (Apex Bank).

(4) Reserve Bank.

This is the order in which the construction of the scheme should be completed or linked up.

The foundations are the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, or Rural Banks. They should be formed in groups of villages to begin with. To make the scheme a complete success each society must create sufficient mass contact and serve as a multi-purpose society. This is specially necessary in the case of village society and not so much in urban societies. The fundamental principle is that these societies should be managed by the cultivators themselves and not by the promoters or founders.

FUNCTION OF VILLAGE SOCIETIES.

(1) Village societies should make advances for production.

(2) They should also lend moneys on the produce brought to them for sale.

(3) They should arrange marketing facilities.

(4) If the credit and marketing societies should be functioning separately, they should make joint purchase of seeds, implements, manure, etc., required by their members.

(5) Each society must be able in due course to supply all the needs of its members.

(6) The society should educate its members to purchase improved varieties of seeds for producing improved kinds of crops.

(7) The society should also educate them on the need for the purchase of their other needs jointly on indent system so as to make profit without itself running any risk or liability.

(8) The society should educate its members to sell their produce co-operatively.

(9) When all these duties are undertaken by the society and successfully carried on, it will be quite easy for it to induce its members to settle their disputes by arbitration and save litigation expenses.

It is not enough if a multi-purpose society is formed in Alamur firka alone. Following the lead given by Alamur, the other firkas must soon follow organising similar societies until a group of societies ranging from 10 to 15 is formed in the taluk. When such ernment, or thereafter to the Fe- a group of societies is formed, a Co-operative Branch Banking Union should be registered for the taluk.

BRANCH BANKING UNION.

(a) The Co-operative Branch Banking Union must limit its membership to co-operative societies only and work as a branch of the Provincial Bank.

(b) It should be open to the members of the societies to become individual members of the Union

(c) The objects of the Union should be (i) to lend moneys to village societies; (ii) to supervise the work of the societies; (iii) to supply to societies seeds, ploughs and all the necessary agricultural equipment; (iv) to open stores for the societies with the previous sanction of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; (v) to collect (a) share moneys, (b) deposits from members, (c) moneys by way of loans from the Government, or members or other individuals or associations, (d) donations; (vi) to ensure the prosperity of the societies and carry out all beneficial works; (vii) to exercise control over the society by examining the statement prepared by them in the usual form and satisfying itself about their proper working.

To put it briefly the branch Banking Union should function as (i) a Bank, (ii) a Supply Society, and (iii) a Sale Society. In this manner, the branch Banking Union makes itself responsible for the material and moral progress of the societies. The Union should have a highly qualified man as its Manager, whose duty it will be to inspect each society once in a month or two with a view to helping it and not making it dependent upon the Union. It will be his duty to see that each society maintains its own accounts. If there are no literate members in the society, the Manager should appoint one Secretary for the group for writing up the books of such societies. Some of the members should be trained to keep accounts. It will be the duty of the Union to arrange for the sale of the produce of the societies jointly for profitable prices to merchants or firms of other provinces.

The Taluk Branch Banking Union should work directly under the control of the Appex Bank. The Provincial Co-operative Bank should be linked up with the Reserve Bank.

FUNCTION OF APEX BANK.

As regards finance, these Societies must try to tap the local resources and where they are not able to do so, the Appex Bank must come to their rescue. The Reserve Bank may lend to the Apex Bank in case of need. There should be a branch of the Apex Bank at the headquarters of each Taluk with an advisory committee to help in its working.

The moneys collected by the society should be remitted to the Taluk sub-treasury and that will be transmitted to the Apex Bank in the routine course. When the Apex Bank wants to send money to the society it sends: on R.T.R. (Remittance transfer receipt) on a particular treasury. The society cashes the R.T.R.

This briefly is the scheme suggested by me for the establishment of the Multi-purpose Rural Credit Societies to our Government.

This Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Alamur may be a small beginning, but its potentiality is so great that it might be laying the real foundation for Swaraj, economic as well as political, of the people.

PLEA FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Madras Legislature To Discuss Congress M.L.A.'s Resolution

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Mr. Konda Venkatapayya, M.L.A., (Congress), has tabled the following resolution which will be taken up for consideration in the Madras Assembly on 30 h instant.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government that the view of this Chamber of the Legislature of Madras be communicated under section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to His Majesty in Council that steps may be taken as early as possible for the constitution of separate provinces so as to place under separate autonomous provincial administrations, the areas wherein the language predominantly spoken is respectively Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam."

As already reported the Madras Legislature Congress Party at its last meeting considered and agreed to adopting the resolution on linguistic provinces.—A.P.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE CONGRESS PARTY

Dr. Rajan Appointed Leader In Upper House

MADRAS, March 26.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Congress Party held here, the Hon. Dr. T. S. S Rajan, Minister for Public Health, was appointed Leader of the Congress Party in the Upper House, Sirdar Vedaratnam Pillai and Mr. K. Raman Menon, Minister for Courts and Prisons, Deputy Leaders; Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, Secretary; and Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Chief Whip.—United Press.

AVIATION IN HYDERABAD STATE

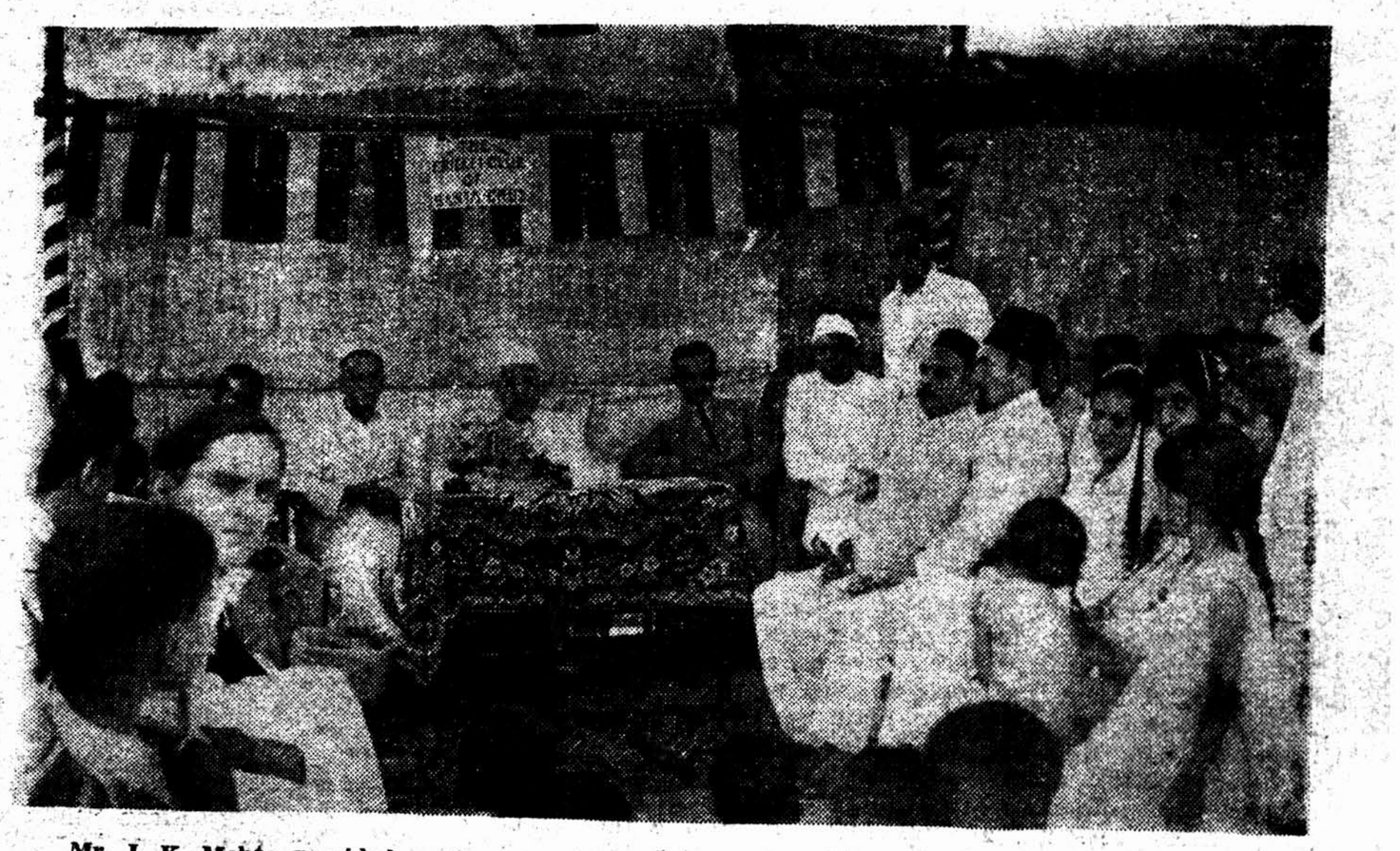
State To Operate Internal Service

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

It is understood that further development in the co-ordination of all forms of transport under a single administration is to be achieved shortly, when the State begins to operate its own Air Service in connection with its road and rail services. The first step taken in this direction is the establishment of instructional and ground staff; the purchase of the necessary machines has also been arranged. Major E. W. Slaughter, Agent, Nizam's State Railway, it might be recalled, had been to England recently for placing an order with a certain firm to supply necessary air planes.

I learn that plans with regard to the opening of other aerodromes have been formulated.



Mr. J. K. Mehta presided at the opening ceremony of the Cricket Club of Santa Cruz on the 20th instant. Photo shows Mr. Vijay Merchant and Mr. Chimanlal Shah (Secretary of the Club) on his left and Mr. Anandji Kanji (Vice-President) on his right.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA

By Dr. AHMAD MUKHTAR, M.A. Econ., M.A. Hist., Ph. D. Econ (London.)

The labour movement, as an organised and continuous force in this country, dates back to the last seventeen years or so, though labour unrest took its birth in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1884, Mr. Lokhanday organized a conference of the Bombay workers and drew up a memorial signed by 5,500 of them setting forth their grievances for presentation to the Bombay Factory Labour Commission of 1884. Another petition for reform in the factory conditions of Bombay was made in 1889 when the labourers employed in the local spinning and weaving mills asked for a weekly holiday, for regularity in the payment of wages and for adequate compensation in case of accidents.

Early Days

The agitation for reform, once begun, was bound to continue. In April 1890, more than 10,000 workers gathered together in Bombay with a view to devise proper means for the removal of their grievances. A memorial was drawn up and special stress was laid on a weekly day of rest which was promptly agreed to by the employers. A short time after, the Bombay Millhands' Association came into being with Mr. Lokhanday as president. This was the first labour association though it must be confessed that it was not organized on proper trade union lines. The Association had no funds and no rules and it appears that Mr. Lokhanday merely acted as an honorary adviser to the millhands in their complaints. A little later, a labour journal—"Dinabandu"—was started by Messrs. Lokhanday and Bengalee with a view to voice the labourers' grievances.

These were the preliminary signs of unrest which arose as a consequence of the activities of a few educated people. The workers groaned under severe hardships and struck work on different occasions. Two strikes occurred in Bombay in 1894 but they were of little consequence. In 1895, the mill operatives in Ahmedabad went on strike. A severe plague epidemic occurred in Bombay in 1897. It took a heavy toll of the lives of workers who, with their ranks considerably thinned, felt conscious of their power. This led to several strikes in 1897 and 1898. There was an unsuccessful strike of some of the workmen in the Madras Government Press in 1903. In 1905 the employees of the Government of India Press at Calcutta struck work. In 1907 the workmen of the Samastipur Railway Workshop applied for an increase of wages which, when refused, led to a cessation of work. These are some of the strikes which occurred in India during this period. Sporadic strikes continued from year to year chiefly in the Bombay and Bengal presidencies and the main determining factor in each case was the abundance or the scarcity of labour. Wherever the millowners found any difficulty in securing enough labourers, they tried to conciliate them and to meet them half-way in their demand, which usually took the form of an increase of wages. In 1910, the Bombay workers set up an association known as "Kamgar Hithwardhak Sabha" or "Workers' Welfare Society." It supported the reduction of working hours to 12 per day and put up a claim for compensation in case of accidents.

Aftermath Of War

The War of 1914 changed the entire situation. It affected the people of India in two directions. In the first place, the shortage of freight led to restricted imports of several commodities for which India was dependent on the outside world. Secondly, there was an enormous demand from the Allies and from neutrals for India's own products. The joint effect of these factors was that the prices of salt, cotton, cloth, kerosene, etc., rose very righ. The situation was further aggravated by speculation which was fostered by the fact that the normal flow of trade was hampered as the railways were largely engrossed in military requirements. These conditions gradually grew in acuteness ill in 1917 their effects made themselves manifest even in the remotest parts of India. Disturbed economic conditions naturally gave rise to agrarian unrest, especially in Bihar and Orissa, and to industrial strikes in urban centres. Railway operatives, factory labourers, domestic servants, postmen and all underwent the strike infection with the consequence that there was an all-round increase of 10 to 30 per cent. in their wages in 1917. Later, the disquieting situation was accentuated by the Home Rule Movement based on the new doctrine of self-determination, the sufferings of the Martial Law days and the tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh. Besides, the Workers' Revolution in Russia held out hopes of a new social order for the man in the street.

The general awakening thus created led to a spirit of revolt which actively manifested itself in 1919 and the subsequent years. Between 1921 and 1933, as many as 2,317 disputes occurred in Indian industries. 47.1 per cent. of these disputes were confined to the textile industry, 11.8 per cent. to the jute mills, 4.7 per cent. to the engineering workshops and 4.4 per cent. to the railways. Bombay and Bengal were the worst sufferers, accounting for more than 77 per cent. of all the disputes in British India.

Trade Unions

These figures go to show how strikes broke out in India and how they assumed the form of an epidemic after the Great War. During the last two decades or so, several trade unions came into being though several of them were only strike committees which ceased to exist with the cessation of strikes. The movement towards the organization of labour has come to stay, though it exhibits a large number of weaknesses. The accounts of some of the unions are not properly kept. In come cases the vouchers are found missing. In others the account books are not produced before the auditors. There is a failure to maintain a register of members in some cases while in others the subscriptions are in arrears for more than a year. The personnel of some unions changes with alarming rapidity and, on the top of this all, a move towards the disintegration of previously existing single organizations is clearly discernible in the different parts of India.

Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar.

First All-India Trade Union Congress

An apparent cohesion in the Labour movement came in 1920. The idea of an All-India Trade Union Congress materialised in this year, its object being to co-ordinate the activities of labour organizations in the various provinces of India and to further the interests of labour in matters, economic, social and political. It has held annual sessions in the different parts of the country and, in the words of the Royal Labour Commission, "it has served as a meeting place for those most actively engaged in trade unionism, as a platform for the enunciation of labour policy and as a link between trade unionism in India and in Europe. The participation of trade union leaders in International Labour Conference and other international meetings gave the movement encouragement and greater unity while the inclusion in the Assembly and Councils after the Reforms of a few nominated labour representatives assisted by giving it further cohesion."

The All-India Trade Union Congress soon took a strong communistic colour with the result that several enthusiasts who wanted to proceed on genuine trade union lines could not see eye to eye with the Left wing leaders. The matters came to a crisis in 1929 when the tenth session of the Congress was held at Nagpur. Thirty unions seceded and formed a separate central organization, called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The Congress, which now came under the complete influence of communists, represented only 21 unions with a membership of 92,797.

Unity Moves

Not long after this split, attempts were made by some people to bring about unity in the labour movement. In May 1931, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation took the lead in this direction and convened a unity conference in Bombay. The Conference laboured hard for almost two years and ultimately brought forth another organization into the field—National Federation of Labour—with which the Indian Trades Union Federation was later amalgamated under the new name of 'National Trades Union Federation'.

The object of the National Trades Union Federation is to safeguard and further the interests, rights and privileges of the workers in all matters relating to their employment. It will endeavour to ameliorate their economic and social condition and its avowed ultimate aim is the establishment of a socialist State in India. Almost three years ago, it was understood that there were only two main obstacles to a complete unity in the ranks of labour—participation in the International Labour Conferences at Geneva and affiliation to the International Trade Union Federation. While recognising the principle of class struggle as a basis of unity, the Congress has given up its former stiff attitude, and the Federation, as its object clearly signifies, is prepared to march hand in hand with other progressive organizations for the attainment of its main goal by all legitimate means.

Awakening Among Peasants

This brief treatment of the labour movement in India will be incomplete unless we refer to the wide awakening that has come among the cultivators in India. The cultivators are mostly illiterate. Their low standard of living, their uneconomic holdings, their ever-increasing indebtedness and, to crown all, the present slump in prices have violently shaken the very foundations of rural economy. Added to these is the oppression of the average zemindar who, in several parts of India, does not try to move with the times and mend some of his evil ways. The cultivators have quietly borne all these burdens in a spirit of listless renunciation in the past but a considerable change appears to have come over them during the last decade or so. Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience movement brought about a wide consciousness among the masses who readily availed themselves of the help afforded by some of the political leaders to organise on more or less militant lines. The "Eka" movement originated from Malihabad in the Lucknow district in 1922, and spread to other parts of the United Provinces. It is no longer heard of these days and is now replaced by Kisan Sabhas which include as their fundamental demands the abolition of the zemindari system, the cancellation of rural indebtedness, and the replacement of the present system of land revenue by a system of graduated tax. Among their minmum but immediate demands are a reduction by at least 50 per cent. in rent and revenue charges, moratorium for five years on all debts, penalisation for existing feudal dues and employment of forced labour, immunity from attachment of minimum holdings, implements and personal necessities, freedom from imprisonment in respect of debts and various other provisions indispensable to them for the insurance of their minimum standard of life and comfort.

The Kisan Sabha movement has come to stay though it must be borne in mind that it is inspired largely by the intelligentsia of the country. The movement has received a great fillip with the ascendency to power of Congress governments

(Continued on page 35)

Eden's Resignation And After

Test Ballot Move In Four Constituencies To Enable Public To Express Opinion

A test ballot challenge to the Government in four of its own constituencies, over Mr. Eden's resignation, is planned by the Council of Action.

Nearly 200,000 voters will be asked: "Do you approve of Mr. Anthony Eden's stand for good faith in international affairs, and will you support his demand for the re-establishment of peace and security through the League of Nations"?

Voters will be asked for a direct reply "Yes" or "No."

Every elector will receive a reply-paid voting card on March 11. The ballot will close at midnight on March 21, and the count will be made on the following day:

The voting card will be accompanied by a short statement summarising the issue between the ex-Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister.

Following are the chosen constituencies, with their present Government majorities:

Clapham Division of Wandsworth (6,090), Exchange Division of Manchester (7,643), Bradford North (7,103), Cambridge Borough (5,491).

An official of the Council of Action said to the "News Chronicle" in mail week: "It has been decided to organise the ballot because the overwhelming response to the Council's campaign for signatures to its Manifesto on the Eden crisis has shown that the general public is anxious to express its opinion to an extent beyond the capacity of the Council or any other movements to organise in so short a time.

"These constituencies have been chosen because they are representative of a wide cross-section of the nation and all have strong Government majorities.

"Anyone willing to help to make this an effective test should send their names and addresses to the following offices: 2-10, St. John's Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. 11; 63, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, 3; Globe Chambers, 2, Piccadilly, Bradford; 23, Chedworth Street, Cambridge."

The Council of Action will be responsible only for the organisation of the ballot and will take no part in propaganda work. Any other organisation can hold meetings supporting Mr. Eden or Mr. Chamberlain.

Tit Bits By Mail

Sir Denison Ross is shortly to address a Sorbonne audience on a great Georgian. The subject on which he is to prendre la parole, however, is not Stalin but Rustayeli, who was the ornament of Georgian literature in the far off 12th century.

The celebration is in honour of the 750th anniversary of that poet, whose epic has just been translated into French. We are fairly well acquainted with Sir Denison's extensive knowledge of Oriental languages. During the Abyssinian crisis, he was helpful to British newspapers in translating for them letters received in Amharic from Addis Ababa.

But he assured them that he is not a Georgian scholar. In fact, he says there is only one in Britain—the septuagenrian Sir Oliver Wardrop, who will also visit Paris for the celebration.

Sir Oliver spent most of his Foreign Office service in Russia. If Georgian is his first string, he is also accomplished in Russian, and unlike, Stalin, he speaks that language. We have never heard it said without a trace of Georgian accent.

Henry Bolelli, the new and formidable French tennis ace, who recently defeated Austin at Monte Carlo, and then won the doubles with Pelizza, has a Corsican father. If Bolelli draws from him his quick thinking on the court he has also a Breton stubbornness. He lives in Brittany, of which his mother is a native.

Bolelli, who is now 27, is not a youthful prodigy. He has made a very careful study of the game. His volleying markedly betrays the influence of his master Borotra.

In the French official list Bolelli is ranked No. 5. He is unlikely to be chosen for Davis Cup singles before Petra. Destremeau and Boussus. But he may very well find a place in the doubles team paired with either Petra or Peliza.

SUGAR PROTECTION TO BE EXTENDED

Commerce Secretary Introduces Bill In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 25

The Commerce Secretary introduced in the Central Assembly today a Bill extending the period of the existing protection on sugar till March 31, 1939.

The Tariff Board recently submitted a report on sugar, the examination of which Government have not found possible to complete in time. It is proposed, therefore, to continue the present protection for one year more to enable Government's further proposals to be laid before the Legislature by that time. The Bill will have immediate effect.

During the question hour the Home Member informed Mr. Mohanlal Saxena that Jawala Prasad, Bhawani Prasad and Vaishampayan had been under detention without trial for 2½ years, five years and 11 months, and four years and seven months respectively.

Mr. Saxena asked: "How long Government propose to keep them in detention?"

Sir Henry Craik: "As long, and no longer than, as their detention is necessary in public interest."

Mr. Saxena: "Is it a fact that Narsingdas of Aimer was not granted permission to interview Jawala Prasad?"

Sir Henry: "Interview was refused on adequate reasons".

Mr. Saxena: "Are Government prepared to consider the feasibility of releasing the above prisoners?"

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA

(Continued from page 34)

in several provinces. The liberal economic programme which the Congress Governments have adopted and the remarkable amount of work which they have already put in have undoubtedly accelerated the agrarian movement which is now trying to capture the Indian National Congress or even to run a strong parallel organisation. Labour in general may thus be said to be tending towards the extreme left, and it is possible that the crisis, which some believe to be imminent, may be averted by the statesmanlike attitude of the Congress Governments. But will the Congress care to remain long in power? Let us wait and see.

(This article was received for the Special Jubilee Number of "The Chronicle," but, it is regretted that, owing to want of space, it could not be included in it.—Editor, "B. C.").

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"For the last five years my husband was without a job, he having resigned his post as a conductor in the B. E. S. T. Co. Ltd. Yesterday I returned from work at about 5-30 p. m. My husband demanded four annas from me. I had not the money to give him, thereupon he assaulted me and threatened to commit suicide if money was not given to him. I therefore went and lodged a complaint at the Bhoiwada police station.

When I came home I noticed a crowd in front of our room and the people who had gathered told me that my husband had burnt himself to death."

So stated the wife of Dhondu Shanker (40), at the inquest on him to-day.

The jury returned a verdict of suicidal death.

KAPURCHAND LTD. TO DISTRIBUTE FOUR N. T. PICTURES

It is learnt that on his recent visit to Calcutta Mr. Kevalchand Mehta of Kapurchand Ltd. has purchased on behalf of his firm the sole distribution rights of four New Theatres pictures for Bombay and South India. These will include Directors Barua's "Adhikar" and Mr. P. Mazumdar's "Street Singer". They have also acquired the Bengal rights of the Bengali versions of all these four pictures.

FILMS WE DO NOT SEE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 23)

Ivens's sense of film-making, gives this film a quality of greatness) as they go out across the fields they used to till, Hemingway's voice—for he speaks the commentary himself—cuts through the sounds of crackling battle. "This is the moment which all the rest of the war prepares for, when six men go forward into death, to walk across a stretch of land, and by their presence on it prove this land is ours."

FACE OF SPAIN

It is not merely fact that this film presents, but emotions and moods which build up for the first time a true picture of what war is really like. But it presents more than this—it presents the face of Spain and the faces of its people, proud and remote until bombs drop or shells shatter them in panic and tears; women who trip and fall in their run for the safety of the Metro station, women who gasp and weep in that horrible vacuum which follows the destruction of the home they have lived in so happily until two minutes ago; ordinary men who have become soldiers almost imperceptibly, who will fire a field-gun every so often at the ruins of their great University which, thanks to the treachery of fellow countrymen and the mercenary troops of Italy and Germany they must bring even further to destruction: and, worst of all, the faces of children who cannot understand, but are afraid.

Villages, cities, churches, fields—they are all here—a picture of Spain itself. There is no sensational cutting and no coruscating camera-work: but there is the observation of men who can imaginatively observe, can feel and express the implications of what they see. "Man cannot act before the camera in the presence of death," says Hemingway, as a frieze of magnificent faces of Government troops swing past the camera: but here is something more than acting.

Madras Letter

RUBBER SHARES DROP IN VALUE

Planters' Association Pleads To Stop Import Of Rubber From Burma

MADRAS, (By Mail).

On behalf of the Indian Planters' Association of Kerala a deputation consisting of Mr. A. V. Thomas of Messrs. Thomas and Company (leader), Mr. S. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar of the Peninsular Plantations Limited, Dr. P. J. Thomas of the Tropical Plantations Limited, Mr. K. M. Eapen of Messrs. Eapen and Company, and Mr. K. Dominic Joseph (Secretary of the Association) waited on the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P Ramaswami Ayyar and presented to him a memorandum detailing their grievances.

DRAFT AGREEMENT

The draft agreement for the removal of the Rubber Restriction Scheme for a period of another five years has been sent by the International Rubber Regulation Committee to the signatory countries for their approval and the opinion of the Travancore Government has a very important place as Travancore is the major rubber producing country in India having an acreage of almost 97,000 acres out of a total of 123,000 acres. Through the exertion of the Travancore Government and the strenuous agitation of the Rubber Planters in Travancore, the International Rubber Regulation Committee has to some extent conceded the justice and reasonableness of their request and raised the basic quota allotted to India from 13,000 tons per year to 17,500 tons per year. But the deputationists have serious apprehensions that the above concessions will be more than neutralised by including in the new agreement certain provisions to their detriment.

A LOSING CONCERN

There is a large quantity of rubber produced in India which cannot be exported under the export quota system and which, therefore, has to find a market in India. The demand for rubber for internal consumption in India is smaller than the above surplus rubber grown in India. Therefore, the price which the Travancore Planters are able to secure for this surplus will not cover the cost of production. The present internal price of rubber is Rs. 15 per 100 lb. i.e., less than 2½ annas per lb. The cost of producing rubber comes to about 3 to 4 annas per lb. even when small producers are able to manage most economically without overhead charges and other such items of expenditure. It is obvious that with this rate it will no longer be possible to produce rubber for internal consumption.

The trade agreement between India and Burma expressly excludes such articles as rubber and tea which might come under international restriction scheme. Consonant with this principle the export of tea from India into Burma has already been prohibited. Hence the case for the exclusion of the Burma rubber from India is far more just and reasonable and imperative; for it is the import of rubber grown in Burma, possibly with the addition of rubber smuggled into Burma from Siam and the neighbouring countries, that has tended to increase the supply of surplus rubber in India, much above the Indian internal demand and thus depress the local price of rubber below the cost of production.

Manufacturers in India are reported to be putting forth a demand that a portion of the export quota rights allotted to Indian growers of rubber should be given to them so that they may export and undersell their manufactured goods in foreign markets.

DROP IN SHARE PRICES

As a final argument the memorialists refer to another important fact, namely, that shares in Travancore Rubber Companies have been taken throughout South India and, to some extent, in North India during the boom period. The prices of such shares have dropped in value considerably, and the only hope for the thousands of people who have invested about a crore of rupees in South Indian rubber shares lies in the exclusion of Burma rubber from the Indian market.

Sir C P. Ramaswami Ayyer, the Dewan, gave a patient hearing to the deputationists and promised to consider the matter favourably.

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, March 26

An unusually large quantity of British sovereigns was shipped from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, March 26. Out of Rs. 60,80,583 worth of gold exported during the week, the value of bar gold was only Rs. 5,04,714. The rates for sovereigns have crept up during the current month by about half a rupee. No silver was exported during the week.

Bar gold worth Rs. 34,611 was shipped from Bombay to Colombo by the s. s. 'Mooltan', which left Bombay on Friday.

Only one consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 4,70,103 was sent to London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam by the s.s. 'Maloja' on Saturday. The steamer also, carried five consignments of sovereigns valued at Rs. 65,215, Rs. 4,34,766, Rs. 10,86,914, Rs. 11,73,867, Rs. 11,84,736 respectively for London and a sixth consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 16,30,371 for Amsterdam via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,12,60,09,959.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 26

Wheat	4,053	cwts.
Linseed	23,225	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	538	cwts.
Gingellyseed	215	cwts.
Poppyseed	301	cwts.
Groundnuts	10,152	cwts.
Castorseed	1,033	cwts.
Rice	29,249	cwts.
Myrabollams	205	cwts.
Cottonseed	7,297	cwts.
Gram	791	cwts.
Joowar	293	cwts.
Barley	247	cwts.
Bajree	1,230	cwts.
Indian sugar	15,084	cwts.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 25

April	£10	5	0
May	£10	5	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 25

March	81	1/8d.
May	81	3/4d.
July	81	1/8d.
October	80	3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 25

May	dol 0.85 7/8
July	dol 0.82 1/2
September	dol 0.83 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, March 25

July	2.14
September	2.16
January	2.15

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		133	130	127	124
Punjab		133	130	127	124
Rajputana		133	130	127	124
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	159	156	153	150	
Broach No. 2		170	168	166	164

Bombay Metals.

Bombay, March 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0

Tone: Steady.

London Silver Review

London, March 24

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid in their weekly review write:—The strength of the dollar, the absence of selling and the continuation of bear covering kept the market firm during the earlier part of the week, with the prospect of less turbulent conditions in Europe, sterling subsequently improved and silver reacted. The undertone has since been rather easy.

Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 2,000,000 ounces, unchanged from the previous week."—Reuter.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 26

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	1	0
Highest	28	4	6
Lowest	27	15	3
Closing	28	4	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	7	6
Highest	32	11	6
Lowest	32	7	0
Closing	32	11	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	3	6
Highest	18	5	0
Lowest	18	1	6
Closing	18	4	6

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 26

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 111 June 110 August 109

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 127 June 126 August 126

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 169 June 168 August 168

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 26

Bengal Superfine	135/37
Bengal Fine	131/33
Bengal F G	128/29
C P 1	158/63
C P 2	153/54
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	148/50
Ellichpur	155/56
Berar	150/52
Khandesh	140/44
Jalna Sailu	140/44
Burwah Sanavad	152/54
Khandwa	152/54
Harda Khirkiya	154/56
Mathia	128/33
Malkapur	146/48
Broach	167/69
Punjab 4 F	182/85
Punjab 289 F	215/20
Sindh 4 F	175/80
Sindh N T	200/205
Kampala	283/85
Jinja	265/67
Jagadia Ankleshwar	211/12

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year Since 1st Sept.	Last year
Khandesh	79	46,190	196,812
Central India	35	35,956	301,361
Barsi and Nagar	461	123,571	149,281
Hyderabad Gaorani	466	36,331	79,973
Berar	1,002	264,295	503,955
Central Provinces	161	58,562	102,924
Total Oomras	2,184	564,905	1,334,306
Dholera	1,029	48,771	51,146
N ‹ Provinces		2,558	7,453
Rajputana	152	12,212	64,680
Sind Punjab	1,202	446,737	274,229
Broach	3,921	67,602	193,153
Coompta and Dharwar	189	11,190	12,962
Westerns-Northerns	151	8,874	18,121
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	10	1,417	3,502
American		150,890	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,140	257,952	203,263
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	29
Total	12,978	1,574,290	2,167,528

HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNITS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) Units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

12th Week (ended March 25th)

1936	11,207,800
1937	12,083,100
1938	15,751,100

Total for 12 weeks (1st January to date)

1936	129,556,000
1937	142,182,200
1938	169,658,500

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 25.

May 5s. 1 1/4d.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House, during the week ending 25th March 1938.

Rs. 15,68,96,328-14-10.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	21
Electric Power and Light	7
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	25
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	45
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	19
Int. Tel. and Tel.	6
American Tel and Tel.	120 1/4
Western Union Telg.	19 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	25
Great North Pfd. Rly.	13
New York Central Rly.	11
Pennsylvania Rly.	16
Southern Pacific Rly.	10
United S. Rubber	26
Westinghouse Air Brake	19
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	86
Int. Tel and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	80
3 1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	92
Cons. Mining Smelting	51
6 p.c. Japanese 1954	77
United Aircraft	21
Bethelehem Steel	47
Ludlum Steel	14
Republic Steel	13
United S. Steel	44 3/4
Amr. Rolling Mills	15
United S. Smelting	53
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	45
Chrysler Motors	43
General Motors	29 3/4
General Electric	32
Radio Corp	5
Union Carbide	65 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	30
Socony Oil	12
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	42 1/2
National Distillers	18
Amr. Tob B.	62
Chase Bank	27 1/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
6 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996.	91
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	41
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	60
Amr. Can	77
Schenelly Distillers Prf.	75

Continued liquidation; Carloadings down 210,000 units. Turnover 1 3/4 million shares.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 25.

Spot	20 3/8
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 25.

Gold bars fine per oz £7/0/2

LINSEED OIL

London, March 25.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked April paid sellers	26/6
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked March/April sellers	26/1 1/2

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 25.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13/8/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13/18/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12/0/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£11/17/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 25.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April/May sellers	46/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April/May sellers	36/9
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	33/3

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, March 25.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

ONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 25.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.95.87
Paris	163.37
Berlin	12.37 1/2
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.97
Brussels	29.44
Milan	94.25
Berne	21.54 3/4
Prague	142.03

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 25.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

EASIER TENDENCY IN LONDON SUGAR

Indian Sugar Prices Unchanged

Bombay, March 23.

JAVA SUGAR

As already reported there are no stocks of Java sugar and quotations for ready are nominal. As regards forward positions during the earlier part of the week tone of the market was fairly steady with an advance of about 1 anna due to improvement in London Java market but during the latter part of the week market showed easier tendency with a decline of about 2 annas in all positions due to lower offerings from Java probably following sharp decline in London Terminal prices. There was some buying interest in the local market presumably by shorts who have sold previously at higher rates. As a result it was reported that some business was done with Java Exporters for shipments mostly for September to December at prices which are far below present official limit of the "Nivas". Locally there was fair turnover between dealers and outsiders at current rates. As the close tone of the market was uncertain.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Market for Indian sugar continued to remain steady with prices almost unchanged. In view of the fact that present prices are near Syndicate limits, holders prefer to clear their stocks at best market rates. There is possibility of an improvement in prices in near future as present holdings of the dealers are not heavy and are likely to be cleared soon. There is very little interest in forward as Syndicate is selling only on ready conditions and second hands are occasional sellers at slightly below syndicate limits. General opinion is that there is hardly any possibility of any important rise over present prices as long as Syndicate limits are unchanged. Cawnpore market was reported steady with quotations generally unchanged. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 1300 tons and stocks 4300 tons as against 3000 tons and 10900 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

There was no change in New York Terminal market while London Terminal market was higher by 1/2, 1 and 1d in May, August and December respectively. Java market was reported easier with a decline of about 3d in Exporters' quotations for India as compared with last week. It was reported that Exporters were able to dispose off few hundred tons for India at prices which were far below "Nivas" limits.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no change in position of Java Sugar. As regards Indian sugars, there was not further buying interest as present prices were just near Syndicate limits and holders preferred to clear their previous purchases which they have purchased at lower rates. Tendency of the market was steady.

Stocks of Sugar in M.B. Indian Ports on about 9th March 1938 were estimated at about 12920 tons as against 23993 tons at the same time last year.

Statement of Production and stocks of sugar in Indian mills (comprising 101 Factories) for the fortnight ending 15th Feb. 1938 were estimated as under:—

	Mds.
Opening stocks	71,46,053
Production	25,65,986
Despatches	11,30,039
Closing Stocks (15/2/38)	85,82,000

GENERAL

Tendency of the market for Java sugar is uncertain at present and will depend on the future policy of the "Nivas" regarding sales especially in view of the situation in the Far East and heavy decline in London Terminal prices during the last few weeks.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 25.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per 1961	£100 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 Ed. Vivd.	£111 1/4
Victory Bonds	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£11 3/4
Hongkon and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£90
National Bank of India	£39 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 25.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6 1/2

TRUTH ABOUT WAZIRISTAN

Khudai Kidmatgar Clears Misunderstanding About Pathans

That British diplomacy in Waziristan to curb the enthusiasm of eight lakhs of people in their struggle for self-determination had patently failed was the opinion expressed by Lala Mangalsen, a prominent Khudai Khidmatgar of N.-W. F. P. and the Secretary of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Board, at a public meeting held at Jinnah Hall on Friday. Mr. S. K. Patil, presided.

Mr. Patil observed that the lecturer had made the task of bringing about the unity of the two great communities the great mission of his life and with this end in view he had been touring all over India for the last three months. Looking at the great introductory letters. which Mr. Mangalsen possessed, it could be gathered that he had done great yeoman service in that direction.

Mr. Mangalsen observed that a cloud of ignorance and to some extent, misunderstanding had existed in the minds of people outside the Province, about the affairs of Afghanistan and Waziristan.

About the recent agitation in Waziristan, what little information they got was from the two news agencies, namely the A. P. and the U. P., and he asked whether people had paused over the fact that the two news agencies were definitely instructed by the authorities not to send any news unless it be checked at the censorship office at Delhi. Why this unusual ban, he asked.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Again the impression prevailed in some quarters about the organisation of Khudai Khidmatgars that it was not a national body but a communal one.

That organisation, he asserted, did not consist of only Muslims but in that fold there were volunteers from the Hindu and Sikh communities as well. Out of 11 Hindu members in the N. W. P. Assembly, eight were Khudai Khidmatgars. Moreover, it was remarkably gaining in strength and number and the organisation which started with a number of 15 boasted at present of nearly three lakhs of people.

REALITY ABOUT PATHANS.

About the Pathans too. much ignorance and misunderstanding existed among the people of other communities. During the last 15 years the names of Pathans were held synonymous with bad characters by many people. But now an encouraging attitude was in evidence. Even the London "Times" seemed to have changed its opinion.

Mr. Mangalsen assured the people that Pathans were noted for their indomitable courage. sincerity of purpose and for their faithfulness in those whom they trusted to a degree that was almost paralleled. That tenacity of purpose was a common trait among the Muslims. But whatever weaknesses they might betray some times was due to their poverty and misguidance.

THEIR SELF-SACRIFICE.

Giving an example of their sense of sacrifice. the speaker related his recent experience, when he was staying with one of his Muslim friends, in a village near Allahabad The host, he learnt after some time. had only two blankets in his hut and one was given to the speaker to be shared with another Moulvi. who was also a guest. The speaker asked his host why two people had to share a blanket. whereupon he was told the truth. Subsequently the speaker learnt that one blanket was given to the two guests. while the other was used by four people. the other four occupants of the house lying awake till the other four. who went to sleep had three hours' sleep. Under that roof were altogether eight males and the two blankets were all they had

At the end, Mr. Mangalsen exhibited lantern slides of the "Frontier Gandhi" the "Fakir of Ipi", of the hectic times of agitation and happy family life, led by the two sister communities.

The speaker paid great tributes to the leading men of the Province in their efforts to assert themselves.

King Ghazi's twenty-fifth birthday was celebrated by Sir Tahsin Kadry, Consul-General for Iraq, at his residence at Walkeshwar Road. A group photo taken on the occasion.

A reception was given to Miss Martha L. Root, well-known American journalist and magazine writer, by the Baha'i Spiritual Assembly of Bombay on 23rd inst. in the Baha'i Hall.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Competitive Examination For Recruitment

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A competitive examination for recruitment to the Survey of India. Class II, will be held in Calcutta, Bangalore, and Dehra Dun, beginning on the 30th August 1938 under the Rules published in the "Gazette of India," dated the 12th March. Candidates accepted for admission to the examination will be informed at what place, in the above centres and at what hour they should present themselves.

The number of vacancies to be filled on the results of this examination is eight, of which four will be filled by open competition. two reserved for Muslims. one reserved for an Anglo-Indian, and one reserved for other minority community or Anglo-Indian.

The application must be made through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner (or in the case of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police) to the proper authority of the area in which the candidate resides otherwise than only for the purpose of his own education.

The proper authority is, for a Governor's Province, the Provincial Government, for Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan or the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the Chief Commissioner; and for a State in India the Political Officer or Agent, who should be addressed through the Durbar

No candidates will be admitted to the examination from whom the Collector or Deputy Commissioner (in the case of Calcutta the Commissioner of Police) or the Political Officer or Agent has not received on or before the 5th May. 1938, an application on the prescribed form accompanied by the necessary documents. Copies of the Rules and Regulations and the application form, etc., may be obtained from the Surveyor General of India. 13. Wood Street. Calcutta.

No allegation that an application form or letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office registration receipt or certificate of posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk. A candidate for whom a declaration under section 262 of the Government of India Act, 1935, is necessary should take immediate steps to obtain it otherwise he will not be appointed.

Candidates must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August 1915 and not later than the 1st August 1919. 'These age limits can in no case be relaxed.'

Any person who has appeared at an examination the passing of which will render him eligible to appear at the examination now announced but has not been informed of the results, may apply for admission to the latter examination. A candidate who intends to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply, provided the qualifying examination is to be concluded before the commencement of the examination herein announced. His application will be accepted provisionally if he is eligible in all other respects and he will be required to furnish before the 25th May, 1938, to the provincial Govderal Public Service Commission, but not later than the date on which the results are ready for communication to the Government of India, proof of having passed such qualifying examination.

Candidates should state the name of the examination which they have applied in all correspondence with the Federal Public Service Commission.

The C. P. Government have appointed a Committee of five members to examine the question of pools of ginning and pressing factories with reference to its effects on the ginning and pressing rates, and to report what action should be taken to regulate the rates with due regard to the interests of the cotton growers and factory owners.

Hockey Musings— By Short-Corner

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP — THE ENCLOSURE—THE WORK OF THE HON. SECY. — THE AGA KHAN MATCHES — WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES—REGISTRATION — UMPIRING — THE CUSTOMS

ANOTHER FEATHER FOR CUSTOMS

The Bombay Customs added yet another feather to their cap by winning the first Bombay Provincial Championship Tournament for the pretty trophy presented by the "Times of India."

The St. Xavier's College excelled themselves on every department of the game except in scoring. The Customs used their vast experience to advantage and it was this experience that helped them to beat a team of young, full-blooded men.

Thrills were lacking and the game was not so fast nor so exciting as the previous encounter when the sides shared four goals.

The crowd was a record one for the season and many were disappointed for want of accommodation

A PERMANENT ENCLOSURE

The B.P.H.A. needs to have a permanent enclosure round its ground and if possible permanent stands as the W.I.F.A. have and the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana have for their grounds.

Certainly, the status of the B.P.H.A. demands a permanent enclosure and stands and it is to be hoped that the Association are negotiating for this need. The Public Works Department it is hoped, will consider the matter sympathetically.

The Bombay Provincial Toruna-ment was a success from all points of view except the seating arrangements which were inadequate for the huge crowds that thronged the matches.

SUCCESSFUL RUNNING.

Mr. Behram Doctor needs to be congratulated for the successful running of the Tournament. His was a hard lot but he went through with credit.

There was one thing that should have been done and that was supplying passes to the Press. Anyone could become a pressman since no passes were issued. I am not sure if the gate-keepers could recognise every pressman specially if different people come on different days.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

The weeding out of teams has all been nearly completed and the stage is now set for the up-country teams to figure.

In the preliminary tournament, the greatest surprise was the elimination of the Bombay University, a team comprising of nine players that played against the Customs in the Final of the Provincial Championship first, to a draw and then going down by only a goal. That's the uncertainty of sport.

Yet another surprise was the defeat of the Y.M.C.A. a first division side by the Manchester Mills by five goals to nil.

The Bombay Port Trust held the Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students to a draw and then went down but fighting gallantly.

The B.E.S.T. beat the Bhimraj S. C. and then the Bombay Contingent A.F.I. but the latter first held them to a draw. I am surprised to see that a huge concern like the B.E.S.T. cannot muster a a team of all employees and have to call on the services of outsiders. This is regrettable as it tends to create an ill-feeling that is injurious to team-work. There were three players, viz. Webber of the Y. M. C. A. Francis, of G. I. P. Railway and K. Thomas, also of the G. I. P. in the B.E.S.T. team.

Coming to the performances of the B.E.S.T. one can hardly believe that the same team could have conquerred the Customs last year. Fonseca, is net yet his old-self, Spilling is too slow with the ball, Gardner overworks himself and hangs on to the ball too long.

ARIEL

As Ariel had said on a evening paper, the unexpected did happen when the Young Sports were beaten soundly by the Bombay City. This was due to the changing of the defence of the Young Sports. The Carvalho Brothers were a sound pair and with their removal, the fast forward line of the City with D'Cunha, Gaitely, Almeida and D'Penha, found no difficulty in breaking through on six occasions.

WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

India's team for the Western Asiatic Games has been selected from only four provinces, Bengal, The Punjab, Bhopal and Gwalior. Anyone can say that the team is not a representative one. It is a pity Bombay, Sind and other centres could not participate in the trials.

IT'S A PITY.

The B.P.H.A. could surely find the means to organise and send a team to Calcutta. A couple of matches would nave helped to bring in the funds needed and Bombay would certainly get a few representatives on the side. Philips, Nimal, Pinto and Jameson would do credit to any All-India side. Well, now it is a matter of the past and the B.P.H.A. let us nope, will in future, not be in the background in such important matters.

REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

There is one thing Bombay needs to enforce and for this slackness I blame the B.P.H.A. viz., the Registration and Transfer of Players. I was glad to see that Registration was being demanded early in the season but later on non-registered players played. When the B.P.H.A. Tournament commenced. players played for any team without a transfer and the Association slept over such an important matter. It is time the authorities crossed the Rubicon and stopped such a practice.

The B.P.H.A. made a great Tomtom over a very trivial affair of a player desiring to play for a particular team but not getting the necessary transfer, played for the team but such matters, as playing for two teams in the same league, were passed over and have been passed over even this season

This lethargy in such important matters must end if Hockey is to improve.

UMPIRING IN THE AGA KHAN.

The umpiring of some of the matches in the Aga Khan Tournament left much to be desired and in one or two cases was very poor. A Tournament match cannot be risked by putting umpires of third class status. They are all right for League games.

When there is a Tournament a panel of Umpires should be selected and umpires appointed from among these for the different games. This will be necessary as long as the Umpires' Board, has members not qualified to Umpire matches.

We are the hosts of the cream of Hockey talent in India and among them men of International fame and it is necessary to give them the best possible treatment. Let them not have to return with dark memories of Bombay umpiring. Are we equal to the task? I think we are.

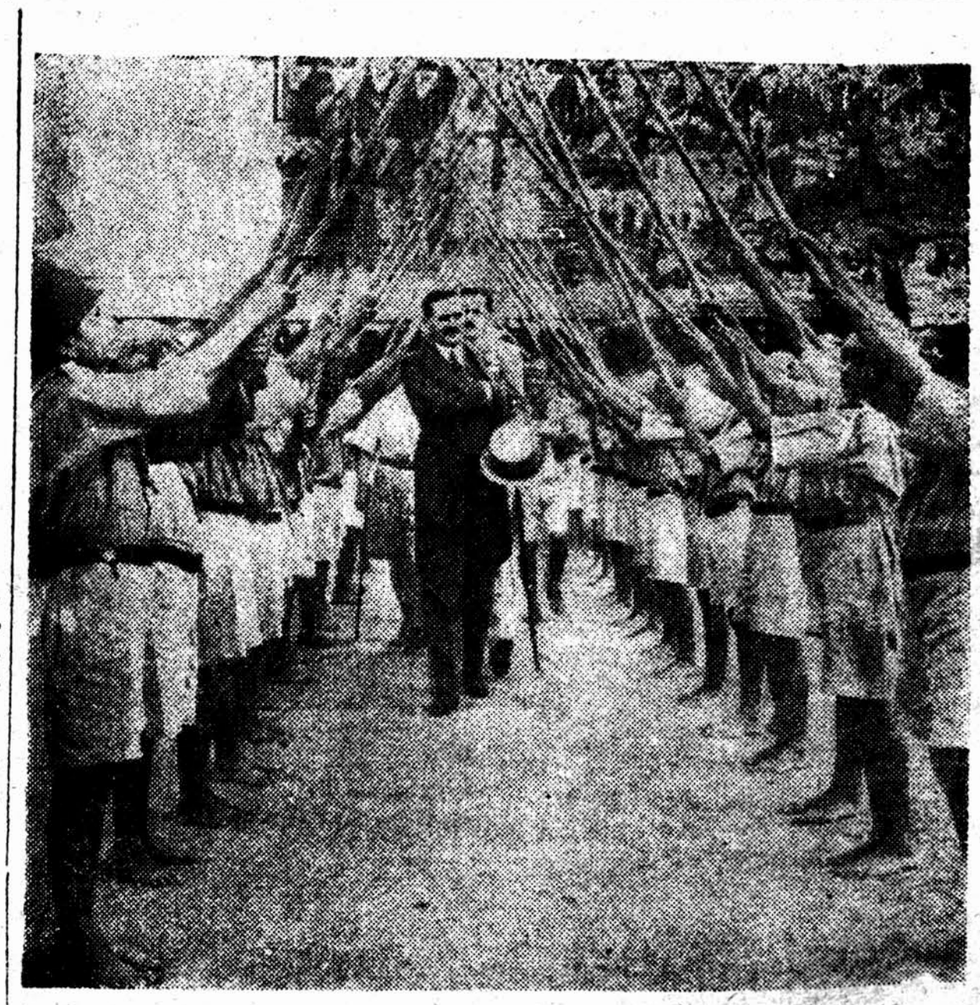
THE HOCKEY HEROES.

The Customs are our Hockey Heroes and have upheld Bombay's prestige for many years. They have won all the important trophies in India. We have occasion to be proud of the Custom's team.

DOWNWARD MARCH.

Now, the team is on a downward march but this is to be expected since they have infused no new blood into the team.

They found it difficult to beat the second string of the Lusitanians and it is doubtful if they can survive the next round, as their opponents will be the Combined B. B. and C. I. Railway the Inter-Railway Champions.



GUARD OF HONOUR TO SIR ROGER LUMLEY ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE SIR DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Aga Khan Hockey

'Times Of India' Win Replay

G. I. P. ELIMINATE BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday's programme in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament comprised of two matches at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. In the first the "Times of India" defeated the Telephone Company by 3 goals to 2 in the replay and the G.I.P. Railway combined team got the better of the Brijraj Young Men from Poona by 2 goals to 1.

Both games were well-contested and the margins of victory were the narrowest. Correa scored 2 goals for the pressmen while Taylor put the Telephones on terms by netting 2 goals for his side.

Frankie Pereira scored the winning goal for the "Times of India".

The Result:—

"TIMES OF INDIA"	3 goals
TELEPHONES	2 goals

The Teams were:—

"TIMES OF INDIA": Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Morrison and Lynn; Mendis, Pereira, D'Souza, Correa and Petty.

TELEPHONES: Mendoca; McMorran and Butler; Henderson, Cohen and R. Gibson; Woodcock, High, D. Gibson, Taylor and Duarte.

UMPIRES: Messrs H. Lynn and Mackenzie.

SECOND GAME

In the second game the Brijraj Young Men from Poona started in a confident manner and dominating the exchanges in the first quarter of play, established a lead through R. Jalgaonker, their inside-right. This was a good goal indeed taking into consideration the way Jalgaonker got past the opposing backs and neatly drew out the goal-keeper and pushed into the goal.

This lead was rather short-lived as Tellis, railway's inside-left, levelled the score just before the breathing period.

The second half saw both teams sharing the exchanges. Grostrate, the railway's left back, attracted attention for breaking up many a promising movement of the Poona forwards.

Three minutes before the final whistle when a draw was in sight, Tellis netted the winning goal for the railway off a timely pass by Rashid.

The Result:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY	2 goals
BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN	1 goal

The Teams were:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY: Norris; G. Jones and H. Grostrate; P. Mells, L. de Burgh and C. Pavey; Ismail, Rashid, Marsh, Poul and Tellis.

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN: Gabriel; Calligan and Dowle; Chandsh, Takoor and S. Adhav; D. Adhav, R. Jalgaonker, S. Adhav, D. Ugadhe and Jagtap.

UMPIRES: Messrs J. Pinto and Nagpurwalla.

TO-DAY'S GAME

B. R. A. S. C. vs. POONA UNITED at 5-00 p.m.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON GOVT. SERVANTS

NEW DELHI: March 24.

It is understood that the Government of India have drawn up a scheme for the medical attendance on Government servants, employed in the Civil Secretariat and attached offices in Simla.

Simla will be divided into four areas in charge of four assistant surgeons and the scheme involves the utilisation of the municipal dispensaries at Chota Simla and Phagli for dispensing the prescriptions for medicines supplied by the Civil and Military dispensary.

Owing to lack of accommodation, it appears that the Simla Municipal Committee has not agreed to co-operate in the scheme. It is, however, expected that a solution of the difficulties mentioned by the Committee would be evolved.—United Press.

Bombay Racing Season in Retrospect

Failure Of "Stipes" To Check Erratic Running—Tragedy Of Eclipse Stakes

(From Our Correspondent).

The Bombay Racing Season of 1937-1938 which ended on Monday. March 21, has been an exceedingly interesting one. From November 6, 1937 Mahaluxmi afforded the principal sports attraction and the high class racing always provided at this venue drew its thousands each race-day.

There were twenty-six days of racing, these including the two Charity Meetings held in aid of the Bombay Hospitals and the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. In this period 239 races were run and of these, 132 were for thoroughbreds, 89 for Arabs and 18 for Indian-breds.

A glance at the statistics will reveal that the spoils have again been evenly distributed among big and small owners alike. H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla tops the list with Rs. 90,850, but he is only Rs. 4,000 ahead of his brother Prince H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur who also has the proud distinction of being leading owner in Madras this year.

New Owner's Luck

Mr. A. Svamvur whose luck in racing has been phenomenal, has been credited with the sum of Rs. 78,350. He has to thank his Eclipse Stakes winner Why who has made the biggest contribution to this substantial total.

Mrs. Clarke, one of our prominent woman owners ends the season with a total of Rs. 63,750 to her name, but she has not been quite so successful with her horses aswas the case in the previous season. Mr. Diamond (Rs. 62,250), Mr. A. C. Ardeshir (Rs. 60,450) and Mrs. Marbeth (Rs. 51,500) have all done well. The last named who races in a small way, has been well served by the only horse possessed by her Manclare, late Cardinal, who recorded a series of remarkable successes and won among other big prizes the much coveted Rajpipla Gold Cup.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir cannot be said to have had a very good season for an owner who maintains a big racing establishment. However, this grand sportsman is augmenting his racing string and his colours should have a more successful time next season.

Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk has had a comparatively lean time this season. The sum of Rs. 8,050 earned by his horses will hardly pay training expenses, but it is a part of the game and I expect his turn will come.

Winning Trainers

Turning to trainers we find that Roy Higgins heads the list. His 23 winners, have earned Rs. 1,44,950 in stakes. V. V. Powar who presides over the Kolhapur establishment, turned out 19 winners which brought in Rs. 87,450. Veteran Ted Godfrey saddled 17 winners and since many of his charges appropriated the big prizes his stake earnings are the best. He won Rs. 1,59,750 for his numerous patrons. Raymond, George Bell and Ryan, all can point to good work done. Bell had the proud distinction of turning out the Eclipse States winner and his return to the lists again after a long absence has been crowned with great success.

Mr. A. N. Khairaz and "Jimmy" Robinson have done well with their small strings. The same good fortune has not attended the efforts of Alec Higgins, whose charges had performed well in Calcutta and were therefore more or less spent forces when they competed in this side late in the season.

C. H. Northmore has been out of touch with fortune and did not have a single winner. It is all in the game and perhaps the next season will find him among the top-notchers again.

Outstanding Jockeys

The smart Australian lightweight jockey, Edgar Britt, has had a remarkably successful season in the saddle. He was first past the judge on thirty occasions and it is generally conceded that he was the most reliable horseman in view at Mahaluxmi.

Maxwell, also an Australian, steered 20 winners and impresed as a capable jockey, especially over sprint courses. Burn (19), Selby (19), Obaid (17), W. J. Sibbritt (14) and F. Bromley (12) have all worthily upheld their reputations as skilful horsemen. Among the English boys, K. Gethin (7) and B. Rook (6) did well. Both ride a powerful finish and must have had more winners given the right type of horsse to ride. M. Whiteside, once one of our most successful lightweights has finished very low down in the list for a lad of his undoubted capabilities. He is now experiencing that bad spell which is the portion of every jockey at some period of his career.

Riding Boys were given 16 races this year. Of the twenty or more of the lads who donned silk, barely six showed any promise. Fazal Rehman, Jadhav. Abdul Rashid, Naji Dawood and Yeshwant Devne were the most successful. Very few of them could steer a straight course and would seem to lack that prime asset "hands". I am all for the encouragement of Indian lads. but, if they are to make any headway in the profession, they must be caught young and be apprenticed to expert trainers who would not be averse to giving them proper instruction in the difficult art of race-riding.

Prominent Horses

By his Eclipse Stakes success Why becomes the horse of the year. With his cheap purchase Mr. Svamvur achieved the seemingly impossible, for this year's field included some of the finest horses in training. It was a sensational race which saw the downfall of the odds-on favourite, Finalist, and the result made it plain that there can be nothing certain in racing. Why is a six year old gelding by Walter Gay out of Fortlet and was formerly owned by Mr. J. B. Joel in England. A very moderate performer at Home he was sold for 75 guineas and subsequently exported to India.

The winner of four races Manclare, late Cardinal, proved to be one of the most consistent horses in training. The only horse owned by Mrs. Marbeth this Australian bred son of Manfred earned Rs. 51,500 in stakes, his best performance being a smart win in the Rajpipla Gold Cup.

Finalist, said to be the best horse ever to be imported into this country, was in the all-important position in two occasions. His defeat in the Eclipse Stakes of India was a racing tragedy. Other good winners were His Lordship, Argo's Heir, Romney, Carioca, Bouldnor My Billy and Ticanto. The Viceroy's Cup winner, Fastnet was twice saddled. He finished third in the Eclipse Stakes and won the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup at cramped odds.

Champion Arab

Fadilhat al Hawa was the outstanding Arab

A well grown grey mare, she won Rs. 23,000 and was without a doubt in a class of her own up to a mile. Iraq Bahadur, Al Muqbil, Wheel of Fortune, Silver Star, Nassirwan, Poppy Day and Fiery Face, all performed creditably.

Among Indian breds, outstanding performers were Maharaja's Choice (Rs. 13,750), Rose Marie (Rs 9,900), Advance (Rs. 7,750), and Quicksilver (Rs. 6,900). Newcomers who are sure to pay their way are Miss Lena—a speedy three year old filly by Tition out of Orange Lena. Mon Cheri, 4 y. o. colt by Sheridan out of Winalone and Tramontana, 4 y. o. filly by Tyrano-Snowflight.

Inadequate Control

The racing at Mahaluxmi, otherwise of a refreshingly high order, was characterised by those frequent reversals of form which do so much to mar the sport. There were few if any enquiries into the comparative running of some horses who failed when greatly expected and scored when least expected.

The Stipendiaries who religiously followed each race from flag-fall to finish apparently found nothing strange in reputed and capable horsemen chopping and changing their course several tomes during a race. There were scores of instances of riders deliberating getting into a "pocket" or holding their mounts behind a lot of rivals when they could easily have pulled out and made their run on the outside. In Western India non-perseverance would appear to be no offence at all. There must have been a great number of cases when jockeys deliberately dropped their hands, though these mounts were by no means finished

A few salutary fines or suspensions would soon bring wrongdoers to heel, but our "Stipes" are either too lax or are not wise to the many tricks that experienced jockeys resort to when to put it bluntly "they are not on the job."

Starting Unsatisfactory

The starting this season was not very satisfactory. In his anxiety to dispatch his fields to a level start and to see that jockeys did not poach any unfair advantage, Mr. Clifton tried the patience of horses, riders and onlookers alike. When he ceased experimenting with the standing start, he met with happier results.

It is time the Starter realized that horses of varying temperaments line up at the barrier and that many "beat" themselves if kept on unconscionably long time at the "gate."

We have no fault to find with the handicapping which, on the whole, was good. Several close finishes, especially in some of the principal races of the season, testified to the skilful allotments of the official. Here and there one could cite instances of leniency or undue severity, but in a lengthy season this was only to be expected

Electric Camera-A Necessity

The judging was not quite of the same high order and on some occasions it was found necessary to alter the placings. Finishes at times were so close and keen that the judge could be excused if he occasionally made a mistake. Several experienced race-goers who have followed the game in other countries are of the opinion that the installation of the "electric" camera is a necessity. This apparatus has been in use on the French, Belgian and American race-tracks for som years now and race-goers have come to regard it as the sole arbitrator when the judges placings are queried.

SOCIALISTS ASK FOR SPECIAL B. P. C. C. MEETING

To Assure Khandesh Workers' Support In Demand For Wage Increase

A special meeting of the B. P. C. C. has been requisitioned by Sjts., M. R. Masani, Asoka Mehta, F. M. Pinto, Abdul Hamid, G. P. Huthisingh and Nirbhayram Popat to consider the following resolution:—

"The B. P. C. C. notes with concern the situation created by the refusal of the textile millowners of Khandesh to give effect to the Interim Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee. It is of opinion that the attitude of these employers is quite unjustified and constitutes a challenge to the Congress Ministry and endangers the wage-increase secured by the textile workers of the entire Presidency.

"The B.P.C.C. assures the workers of Khandesh of its moral and material support in their endeavours to get the Interim Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee implemented."

C. C. I. ATMOSPHERE NONE TOO ENCOURAGING

Sporting Public Must Look Upon Club As Their Own Says Secretary

Interviewed by a representative of this paper at the Brabourne Stadium yesterday Mr. A. A. Jasdenwalla, the new Hony. Secretary of the Cricket Club of India said, "We need the support and co-operation of the sporting community and with it, I feel certain the C.C.I. would work better."

Continuing Mr. Jasdenwalla said, "I am trying my best to change the not too encouraging atmosphere at present prevalent in the Club House. I want to point out to the sporting public that it is their own club and that they should come forward to help and co-operate with us."

RELEASE SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress writes:

The sentences awarded to thirteen Congress Socialists and Labour workers by the bureaucracy of Sholapur on the 22nd inst must come as a humiliating shock to every Congressman

All Trade Unions, all Congressmen and Congress Committees worth their salt must join in demanding the release of the Sholapur comrades.

PREMIER JUSTIFIES NEW APPOINTMENTS

(Continued from Page 17)

C. P. Tank; for expenditure incurred for the upkeep of police lorries owing to the increase in rate of petrol; the pay of the present incumbent of the post of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port Bombay: deputation of extra police to Ahmedabad in connection with the mill strike and to Poona in connection with the Satyagraha agitation near the Sonya Maruti temple; Grant of refreshment allowances to policemen on duty in connection with mill strike at Ahmedabad; Deputation of extra police on duty at the Congress Session at Haripura and other minor expenses.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala opposing the grant complained against the additional police being sent to Ahmedabad. He was sorry that the Minister in charge had not visited Ahmedabad during the strike, if not he would have witnessed himself the organised violence of the police, and how the workers were throttled and their demands set aside. He did not think there was any necessity of sending additional police to Ahmedabad. He thought that by this means Government sought to suppress the labour movement and support the hirelings of violence.

Mr. G. K. Phadke opposed the grant He asked why the C. I. D. should unnecessarily shadow public workers. For example Mr. R. R. Khedgikar a member of the Assembly was shadowed, everywhere he went. Mr. Khedgikar had never advocated violence. If Government had any case against him why not prosecute him, he asked.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar opposed the grant on the ground that there was no need whatever for additional police at Poona during the Sonya Maruti Satyagraha. As a matter of fact the police force in Poona was quite adequate to meet the situation.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar thought that the police force at Ahmedabad was more than necessary and there was no need whatever to send additional police there. He took serious objection to the provision of refreshments for these additional police. Besides, he wanted to know what necessity there was to provide for additional time when there was no strike on. He also objected to the use of the telegraphs and telephones by the police for conveying reports of entire speeches to the Headquarters. That could be done by post.

Mr. Khedgikar had not concluded when the house rose for the day and adjourned till 12 noon on Monday when discussion on demands for supplementary grants would be resumed.

Ayurvedic Bill

Before the House rose Prime Minister announced that after Monday the Ayurvedic and Unani Bill would be taken up for discussion. It was meant to pass through the first reading only during this season. Then the Bill to amend the Municipal Boroughs and Local Boards Act would be taken up. When this was completed the Bill to repeal the Emergency Powers Act would have to pass through all the stages. After this the Bill to amend the Primary Education Act is to be taken up. This also has to go through all the stages. By then the Village Panchayats Bill would be ready. Other Bills were under preparation.

The Prime Minister stated that this would take the House till the Easter holidays. If the house was prepared to sit for a longer period, they could dispose of the other bills also. If however, the members wanted a break, he was entirely in their hands. That would mean a longer session, at an early date at Poona.

MAHATMA DEFINES 'SWADESHI' COMPANY

Direction And Management Should Be In Indian Hands

No Objection To Use Of Foreign Capital Or Talent: But Dumping Of Foreign Industrial Concerns Must Be Combatted

The discrimination clauses in the new Constitution have been the subject of much discussion of late, and naturally so. For that is one of the many vicious features of the new Constitution which make Federation unacceptable.

There would seem to be no doubt about what Gandhiji meant when he insisted on the insertion of the words 'in the interests of India' in the Agreement which is now known as the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, says the "Harijan."

An automatic commentary on the words was provided by the clause in the Agreement granting the right of Indians to picket all foreign cloth shops. Does the exclusion of all foreign cloth which necessarily includes British cloth, mean discrimination against the British cloth manufacturers? Lord Irwin did not think so. In the same way about all other industries which were killed or nearly killed in order that British industries may be reared on their ruin. In fact a friend draws my attention to the fact that whilst Lord Irwin recognised the principle in 1931 it was recognised as long ago as 1916 by Sir William Clarke, the then Member for Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

In supporting the resolution for the appointment of the Industrial Commission, he said: "The building up of industries where the capital, control and management should be in the hands of Indians is the special object we all have in view"; and he viewed with disfavour a situation created by "the manufacturer who now competes with you from a distance," transferring "his activities to India and competes with you within your own country."

To make the whole thing clear once for all and to have Gandhiji's authoritative opinion on this matter and his definition of Swadeshi Industries, three representatives of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company had an interview with him at Segaon some days ago. They seemed to be worried by the following among a number of things:

Gandhiji Clarifies

(1) The discrimination clauses. They cited from Gandhiji's article in "Young India" entitled "The Giant and the Dwarf" the following statements:

"To talk of no discrimination between Indian interests and English or European is to perpetuate Indian helotage. What is equality of rights between a giant and a dwarf? Before one can think of equality between unequals, the dwarf must be raised to the height of the giant .....It will be a misnomer to call the process one of racial discrimination. There is no such question. There is room enough in our country for every British man, woman and child if they will shed their privileged position and share our lot." And again: "In almost every walk of life the Englishman by reason of his belonging to the ruling class occupies a privileged position. It can be said without fear of contradiction and without exaggeration that he has risen upon the ruin of India's commerce and industries. The cottage industries of India had to perish in order that Lancashire might flourish. The Indian shipping had to perish, so that British shipping might flourish."

Is the shipping not to revive and rise to its full height in a free India?

(2) What are Indian or Swadeshi Companies? It has become a fashion nowadays to bamboozle the unwary public by adding "(India) Limited" to full-blooded British concerns. Lever Brothers "(India) Limited" have their factories here now. They claim to produce Swadeshi soap, and have already ruined several large and small soap factories in Bengal. Then there is the Imperial Chemicals (India) Ltd. which has received valuable concessions. This is dumping foreign 'industries' instead of foreign 'goods' on us!

(3) Then there are companies with Indian Directorate with British Managing Agents who direct the Directorate. Would you call a company with a large percentage of Indian capital and a large number of Indian Directors on the Board, but with a non-Indian Managing Director or non-Indian firm as Managing Agents, a Swadeshi concern?

RIGHT OF FREE INDIA

Gandhiji dealt with these points fairly exhaustively in his reply which may be summarised below in his own words:

(1) On this point I am glad you have reminded me of my article written in 1931. I still hold the same views, and have no doubt that a Free India will have the right to discriminate—if that word must be used—against foreign interests, wherever Indian interests need it.

"(2) As regards the definition of a Swadeshi company, I would say that only those concerns can be regarded as Swadeshi whose control direction and management either by a Managing Director or by Managing Agents are in Indian hands. I should have no objection to the use of foreign capital or to the employment of foreign talent, when such are not available in India, or when we need them,—but only on condition that such capital and such talents are exclusively under the control, direction and management of Indians and are used in the interests of India.

COMBAT DUMPING OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIES

"But the use of foreign capital or talent is one thing, and the dumping of foreign industrial concerns is totally another thing The concerns you named cannot in the remotest sense of the term be called Swadeshi. Rather than countenance these ventures, I would prefer the development of the industries in question to be delayed by a few years in order to permit national capital and enterprise to grow up and build such industries in future under the actual control, direction and management of Indians themselves.

"(3) Answer to this is contained in my answer on the second point."

Baroda Dewan's Programme

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, left for Rajkot via Mehesana by the Gujerat Mail yesterday morning.

On returning to Baroda, he is expected to go to Bombay to give a send off to Maharani of Baroda, who is proceeding to Europe by the "Viceroy of India" on April 2.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will then proceed to Madras for a few days. He will, possibly, spend a fortnight during summer in the Navsari district.—A. P.

SURAT ELECTRICITY COMPANY

Reid On Public Utility And Govt. Policy

Speaking at the 18th ordinary general meeting of the Surat Electricity Company Ltd., on Thursday, Mr. E. C. Reid said:—

"The Report and Accounts for the year 1937 have been in your hands for the required period and I will, with your permission, take them as read, and proceed, before proposing the usual Resolution, to mention a few of the outstanding particulars of last year's operations.

"With regard to the Accounts themselves, additions on Capital Account have totalled, in round figures, Rs. 5,80,000 which is some indication of the extent of the development undertaken. Depreciation has been calculated on the basis of Income Tax rates and the Board decided to write off the balance of the Promotion Expenditure, namely, Rs. 44,900, and to create a special fund entitled "General Contingencies Fund" to provide for eventualities. This leaves a balance of profit which has enabled the Board to recommend a final payment bringing the dividend to 8 per annum, the same as last year, and to carry forward a sum of Rs. 11,300.

ADDITIONS TO PLANT

The additions to your plant, which were in progress last year, have been completed and both the new Diesel Engines are now on load.

The Company's contract with the Municipality for the supply of electricity has worked satisfactorily throughout the year and the Municipal Authorities have taken the important step of keeping the Street Lights in the City alight throughout the night. Their decision to do this roughly coincided with the successful completion of the contract for extending the Street Lighting equipment in the City, which the Company secured.

ELECTRICITY DUTY

The Bombay Finance Act, 1938 has been duly passed into law and, under it, Government have power to declare the area covered by your licence subject to an enhanced Electricity Duty of three-quarter anna per unit on lights and fans consumption in lieu of the half anna per unit now levied. Government specifically asked the Company whether they would reduce the charges for lights and fans as from the 1st April in order to enable them to declare the area subject to the enhanced duty and you may have seen from statements which have appeared in the Press that considerable reductions in excess of all that is required to meet the enhanced Duty—will, in fact, be introduced from the beginning of next month.

These reductions have been rendered possible by the satisfactory result which are apparent from the Accounts now before you, and they are a continuation of the policy hitherto adopted by your Board of reducing the charges for electrical energy to the minimum commensurate with a reasonable return to the Shareholders and a proper husbanding of the Company's reserves.

Before concluding, I would refer with deep regret to the death of Mr. G. C. Phillips which took place recently in England. Mr Phillips was a Director in this Company for a number of years and Chairman for four years and took keen interest in its welfare.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/4
3 per cent 1951/64 102/4
3 per cent 1941 103
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 122
5 per cent 1945/55 118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper market was dull and featureless Budli difference ranged between as 2/3 and as 3. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 26.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/4
Bank's T T 266

PARIS—
Bank s selling T T 1,224
Bank's buying T T 1,252

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95.81 25th instant
Japan/London 1/2 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/16 26th instant.
Java/London 8.95 7/8 26th instant.
London/Paris 163.37 25th instant.
London/Belgium 29.44 25th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.64 3/4 25th instant.
London/Berlin 12.37 1/2 25th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/4 25th instant.
London/New York 4.95.87 25th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/8 25th instant.
London/Italy 94.25 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 24th instant.
Gold £7-0-2 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 26

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	2 0
Shipment April June	Rs.	5	0 9
Shipment July Sept	Rs.	5	0 9
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs.	5	1 0
Kesar	Rs.	12	5 0
Saraya	Rs.	11	12 0
Java Spot	F.	7.00	

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Smart Drop On Stock Exchange

EXTENSIVE PROFESSIONAL AND WEAK UNLOADING

Tata Steel Dfds. Lose About Rs. 100/-

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was on Saturday 22nd January when Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 990 the President of the Exchange suspended trading and normal business was resumed on 3rd March, which was considered a favourable day and Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 875. Since then there had been a rapid rise and on Saturday last the highest level of Rs. 1202/8 was reached under active professional support and the rise was followed by outside operators who had no knowledge that in the following five days they were to see the crisis level.

To-day Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted as low as Rs. 965.

There is a great meaning behind all these rapid ups and downs and it gives a clear indication that it was due to clever manipulation of professional operators. There cannot be any hand of investors in these movements.

The special Vigilance Committee intended to check certain type of business failed to detect anything and it goes without saying that speculation pure and simple goes on merrily, no matter whether there was a crisis in January last or whether there are Government orders.

The recommendations of the Morison Committee laid special stress on the gambling nature of the extensive speculation in Bombay and unless all recommendations are adopted, neither investors nor outside operators will be safe from these professionals.

There is no effective control over business and unless the market became overbought there would not have been the drastic fall which was registered to-day. It can be said that a drop of dollars 4 in U.S. Steel on Friday influenced the market, but when the local market was going up by leaps and bounds there was no corresponding rise in U.S. Steel Shares.

The fact remains that the bullish price structure built on a false foundation has collapsed to-day; and this was clearly predicted in these columns.

Those who have any knowledge about the local market, must have realised that we are having wild price movements and those who have patience and purse to hold on or to take advantage of the present weakness will be amply rewarded next month by adapting a scale-down buying policy.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff the President of the Exchange this morning announced that there was no need for members to send daily lists of purchases and sales and much to the surprise it was again announced at the close that lists showing purchases and sales of Steel Dfds. and Ordinary shares be sent every day until further notice. Rapid changes must have forced the President to alter his views.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 26.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	397	8
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	872	8
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	247	8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	242	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	XD 168	2
100	Coorla (Rs 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	167	8
1,000	Hindustan	1720	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	302	8
250	Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	537	8
25	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	241	4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	72	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2.)	82	8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	222	8
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	106	4
500	Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	915	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
25-50	Central (As. 12)	32	8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1537	8
125-500	Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	381	14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 26.

Bombay Dyeing (898/12) 890 865 887 865 875 870 872
Century (258/2) 252 250 253 245 250 245 247
Central India (251/4) 247 245 246 240 246 242
Kohinoor (308/12) 305 298 300 302
New Great (257/8) 247 250 240 241
Simplex (86/4) 85 81 85 82
Swadeshi (227/8) 225 217 220 222
Associated Cement (121) 120 118/8 119/8 117/8 119
Andhra (1450) X.D. 1415 1410
Tata Hydro (148/4) 146 144
Tata Power (1362/8) 1351 1360 1353 1355 1345 1350 1352
Tram. Ord. (119/11) 119/11 120 120/5
T. Steel Dfd. (1085) 1060 1020 1030 1012 1022 970 965 1002 972 1010 982 990
T. Steel Ord. (246/4) 241 236 238 226 232/8 230 235 230 231
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (173/8) 173 172/12 172/4
Bellapu (161/14) 157 158
B. Steam (246/4) 246 242/8
B. Burma (595) 585 591 585 588 567 583 573 576

50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	143	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	14

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	38	8
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	141	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45+30)	XD 1410	
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	120	5
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As 5)	10	3
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-88+3)	144	0
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 4-6+3)	1,352	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 26.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 165/5 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 164/8 while July August delivery opened at Rs. 168/8 and declined to Rs. 166/12. There was general selling and the drastic fall in shares discouraged buyers.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was 4 points down. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	164	6	0
Broach J/A	167	10	0
Oomra May	147	4	0
Oomra July	149	4	0
Bengal May	126	0	0
Bengal July	127	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 26.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-0-2. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.95 11/16. London/Paris Exchange rate advanced 119 points at 163.37. London silver prices for spot were unchanged at 20 3/8d. and forward quotation advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/16. There was no new feature and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 5 points Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/16. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Silver was quiet with scattered selling while gold was firmer on better enquiry.

GOLD

Ready	34	13	9
Chaitra delivery	34	13	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	3
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	3	9

SILVER.

Ready	51	6	6
Chaitra delivery	51	7	6
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	10	0
Vaishakh delivery	51	9	0
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	1	2	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 25.

March	45.30—05
May	45.20—05
July	45.20—05

100	C. Province	99	4
100	Dn Baramati	104	1
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	727	8

MININGS.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	10
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs 1-8)	28	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	0
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	990	0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	231	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	345	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	158	12
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	242	8
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	576	4
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	200	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-7-6	
50	BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	93	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	145	0
50	I. Invest Trust	44	8
100	I Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	677	8
30	PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	72	4
15	Scindia	19	12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	12

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7	p. c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	553	12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	XD 151	4
7½	Tata Power	1577	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	172	4
7	p c Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6	p.c Tata Hydro	109	8

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

FIVE DAYS' WORKING OF TATA S. DFDS. BEFORE JANUARY CRISIS AND NOW

Jan. 17	.....	1085	March 22	.....	1130
Jan. 19	.....	1020	March 23	.....	1130
Jan. 20	.....	1075	March 24	.....	1107
Jan. 21	.....	1057	March 25	.....	1085
Jan. 22	.....	990	March 26	.....	982

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Little Indian Buying In London Silver

LACK OF SUPPORT IN FRANC

Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, March 26

NEW YORK COTTON

Market opened slightly easy in sympathy with Liverpool advices. Later prices advanced on renewed trade buying.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Prices declined on lower overseas cables but later steadied somewhat on some local buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, March 26

Previous closing	8.67
To-day's opening	8.64
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 26

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.85
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 166

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 26

New York cotton exhibited better feeling following slightly improved demand from mills and good business in dry goods with steadiness of securities imparting further strength.

Trading in May commenced at 8.64 i.e. one point lower than previous closing. Prices kept steady on scattered local support and less hedging pressure while renewed trade buying gave additional impetus to market which maintained steady rising trend with May finally closing at 8.72.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.65/8.65) 8.64/8.64
July (8.74/8.73) 8.70/8.69
October (8.81/8.80) 8.76/8.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 26

January (4.82) 4.81
March (4.85) 4.84
January (6.74) 6.77
March (6.68) 6.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 26

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 165. Prices gave way under speculative liquidation and selling with price consequently suffering sharp setback. Subsequently trading was colourless with no important change closed steady at Rs. 164/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 26

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (18 1/4 paid sellers) 18 1/4 sellers
Dundee March (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8 value) 6 1/4 buyers
Forward July September (6 1/2 paid sellers) 6 7/16 paid sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 26

Previous closing	4.95 11/16
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.95 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 26

Previous closing	4.95.87
To-day's opening	4.95.75
To-day's closing	4.95.93

FRANC RATE

London, March 26

Previous closing	163.37
To-day's opening	163.75
To-day's closing	163.87

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 26

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.95.75 and then fell to 4.95.68 subsequently displaying steadier tendency.

Franc opened at 163.75 and then weakened to 163.93 on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.240) 12.372
New York on Bombay (37.48) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.27) 94.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/8 sellers) 1-2 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 sellers) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 26

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little Indian buying. Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 26

Spot	(20 3/8d.)	20 3/8d.
Forward	(20 1/16d.)	20 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 26

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-2) £7-0-3 1/2

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April £10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, March 26

Tin (£184 3/8 buyers £184 5/8 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£16 1/4 buyers £16 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£48 1/4 to £44 1/4) closed
Iron (112) closed

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 26

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 81 1/4 and July 80 5/8. Prices declined on lower overseas cables which brought out scattered liquidation but subsequently prices steadied somewhat on some local buying.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	6	6
Wheat September	4	7	0
Linseed May	7	9	9
Linseed September	7	10	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 26

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 79 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 26

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/2) dol 44 3/8
General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 29 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/8) dol 25 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 100) dol 96

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	51	6	0
Silver Chaitra	51	7	0
Silver Vaishakh	51	8	0
Gold ready	34	13	3
Gold Chaitra	34	12	3
Gold Vaishakh	34	11	9
Sovereign	22	12	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 25.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 164 1/2; highest 165 5/8; lowest 164 1/2; closing 165 1/2.
Broach J/A. op. 167 5/8 highest 168 7/8; lowest 167 5/8; closing 168 3/4.
Oomra May op. 147 3/4; highest 148 3/8; lowest 147 3/4; closing 148 3/8.
Oomra July op. 150; highest 150 1/2; lowest 150; closing 150 1/2.
Bengal May op. 126; highest 127; lowest 126; closing 127.
Bengal July op. 127 3/4; highest 128 1/2; lowest 127 3/4; closing 128 1/2.
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 2 5/8.
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 6 1/4
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-36) Rs. 13 1/4.

Tenders:—	Bengal	Oomra
25-3-1938	300	600
Total to date	2,600	5,000

Indian Irons Easy On Calcutta Exchange

CALCUTTA, March 26.

Jutes ruled steady at their decline and only a limited business was put through. Coals disclosed no particular interest. Rates generally ruled easier. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Indian Irons displayed easier tendencies in sympathy with weaker foreign markets and in consequence all other speculative issues. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. G. P. 97/12; four per cent. Loan 1960/70 113/13.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1563; Imperial conty. 384 small lot; Reserve 117/4.

Coals:—Aidin 3/4; Bengal 307; Bhalgora 3/14; Equitable 34/8; Ghusick and Muslia 3/4; Rewa 21/12; West Jamuria 26/12.

Jutes:—Alliance pref. 103 C Div. Dalhousie pref. 138; Howrah 46; Kamarhatty 452.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/10; Consolidated Tin 5/2; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 1/13; Indian Iron 28; Steel Corporation pref. 78/8; B. I. Corpn. ordy. 3/8 C Div. Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/8 small lot; Indian Cables 11/12; Indian Wood products 20/10 C Div. Raza 11/2; Shree Sitaram 9.

Teas:—Hasimara 43/4; Hattikhira 20/2; Kornafuli 14/10; Kaliti 10/8; Roopacherra 5; Rajabhat 34.—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London March 9.—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £328,407,190 on March 2nd showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Rather quiet conditions ruled in the open market and the bar gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the week amounted to about £1,300,000; demand from the Continent was not much in evidence and offerings were mostly absorbed by official buyers. Owing to the firmness of sterling against Continental currencies, the sterling price of gold showed a tendency to sag.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 28th February to midday on the 7th instant:

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£4,567,996
British West Africa	313,313
British East Africa	16,628
British India	64,698
Australia	21,524
New Zealand	14,924
Canada	194,250
United States of America	45,481
Venezuela	22,847
Netherlands	3,343
Switzerland	7,307
Other countries	15,535
	£5,287,846

EXPORTS

Netherlands	£126,752
France	220,454
Switzerland	131,248
Yugoslavia	397,116
Central and South America	22,245
Other Countries	3,188
	£900995

No shipments of gold were made from Bombay during the week under review.

SILVER.

Conditions continued to be quiet with prices fluctuating within narrow limits, although yesterday's fall of 3/16d. was the widest day to day movement for some weeks.

The Indian Bazaars have been the main support, but demand from this quarter slackened towards the end of the week, when, mainly in consequence of poor support, the tendency became easier.

There have been no new features and there is no indication of any important change, but the market is narrow and disposed to be rather easily influenced either way.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 28th February to midday on the 7th instant:—

IMPORTS

Hong Kong	£773,500*
British India	22,467
Burma	14,600
Australia	15,877
New Zealand	1,422
France	12,710
Germany	8,862
Belgium	8,166*
Other Countries	2,623
	£860,227

EXPORTS.

Northern Rhodesia	£12,741*
Southern Rhodesia	33,170*
Palestrine	2,260*
Kenya	10,900*
Aden & Dependencies	28,629*
Arabia	1,100*
British India	37,300
United States of America	22,500
France	10,200
Germany	8,760
Other Countries	3,842
	£171,402

*Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

*Including £6,666 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		178,158	289,838
Japan and China	5,352	375,285	937,856
Coast Ports	130	41,209	13,993
Up-country by Rail		231,553	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,077	37,723
Total	5,482	841,282	1,447,420

Indians Abroad

Hardships Which They Have To Face

(By PREM NARAIN AGRAWAL.)

There is a difference between the views held by the Government of India, on the one hand, and the people in India and abroad, on other, about the existing conditions, status, etc., of our countrymen abroad. It is maintained by the Government of India, and it is often repeated that, on the whole, the lot of Indians in Dominions and colonies, etc., is gradually improving socially, economically and also politically. But public opinion has always held the opposite view, and our leaders of almost all shades of opinion have been in one line on such questions as affecting the rights and privileges of our nationals in foreign lands. In the last Simla session of the Legislative Assembly, it was probably the first time when a section of our elected legislators joined hands with the Government thus causing the defeat of the adjournment motion on Zanzibar clove decrees, which meant a victory for the Government.

Subsequent criticism in Zanzibar from their own co-religionists brought to light the true implications of the clove decrees, which that section of our legislators failed to appreciate at that moment while voting with the Government.

Growing Disabilities

In countries other than Zanzibar, the condition of the Indians is in no way better, rather it draws our pointed attention to the hardships and other disabilities to which they are exposed, and which have tended to increase during the last twelve months or so. Though the Zanzibar question has assumed greater importance these days, and seems to have obscured other questions, yet if each case is to be judged on its own merit, I am sure, they would be found of no little importance. The successive misuse of powers in Fiji Islands by the Governor so far as the political rights of the Indians are concerned; persistent rumours about the appointment of a commission with regard to the proposed legislation on anti-Asiatic marriage bills; renewal of repatriation in British Guiana and the opposition of the Colonial Office to the proposal of the Indian Government to appoint Agents-General in Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, etc., are some of the important question which demand our immediate attention.

A little critical analysis of these questions will make it sufficiently clear to my readers that conditions of our countrymen abroad are constantly deteriorating despite the emphatic assertions of the spokesmen of the Indian Government, and in some cases in which Government is really anxious to do something, it often finds itself helpless to do that.

Zanzibar

The Zanzibar clove decrees have attracted India-wide attention and have become one of the most important questions of the day. These decrees are calculated to ruin financially the Indian community who have really built up the trade. In achieving this purpose the Government of Zanzibar have had full support of the Colonial Office. Even the Government of India is more or less convinced that they are against the interests of the Indian community, the decrees left no option for our people there but to offer passive resistance, the only course open to them. We in India have been asked by our compatriots there to help them in their struggle by boycotting the Zanzibar cloves.

Reports of the clove boycott are encouraging, and the Zanzibar Government as a consequence thereof have suffered a heavy loss so far. But now comes the true fight for two reasons. The Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association is anxious to break the united front of the Indians, and, secondly, the stock of the cloves in India is about to exhaust, and it may need more. It is, therefore, most important, and on it depends the success of the fight carried on so far so successfully. I hope, however, that the Indian community in Zanzibar will not be affected by the clever manoeuvring of the Clove Growers' Association, nor the people in India go in for cloves for a few months more.

If the Indian people are able to get these decrees modified as they are bound to be, if we are determined to carry on the boycott to its successful conclusion, the prestige of our countrymen not only in Zanzibar but also in other colonies, where they are being troubled daily, will considerably be enhanced, and, for some time to come. its lessons may cause their enemies to refrain from undertaking further racial measures. A little sacrifice on our part is likely to be of immense good to them.

The unjust nature of the clove decrees has amply been explained to the people, and I do not propose to go into details to discuss them here afresh.

While making an appeal to the people to refrain from purchasing Zanzibar cloves, I shall endorse the two suggestions made by Mr. C. F. Andrews that the Government of India should now realize the strength of the Indian boycott, and make it clear to the Colonial Office that the meagre concessions which have been previously offered are unacceptable; and, secondly, the vote in the Assembly, supporting the Government of India in its earlier policy ought to be cancelled as soon as possible. Both the Indian Government and the Assembly should stand for a settlement which may be acceptable to the Indian merchant community in Zanzibar. It is the only time when we can undo the wrong that is being done to them and these are the only methods which can help us in doing so.

Crisis In Fiji Islands

A new constitution in the Fiji islands was inaugurated in June last, and this added two nominated Indian members in the Fiji Legislative Council, which had three Indian elected members. Originally it was proposed to make the Legislative Council an altogether nominated body. But the vigorous opposition by the Indians and the Europeans compelled the Conial Office to abandon their scheme, and a compromise formula was adopted. According to it Europeans and Indians both will have two nominated members besides their usual practice of sending three elected members.

Immediately after the new Constitution was enforced, a political crisis began for the Indian community. Before the election results were declared the Governor of Fiji nominated two Indian members for the council. It was a clear departure from the usual practice of nominating the members after the results of the elections are announced. This practice is adhered to even in India.

This aroused suspicions in Indian quarters as to the necessity of this action at this time. Soon they found it out that it was in connection with the appointment of a senior member, who would also be a leader of the Indian group. The three elected Indian members protested against the proposal of the Governor to appoint their leader from amongst the nominated members, who did not enjoy the confidence of the electorate. But the Governor did it, despite the Opposition of the Indian members. The Colonial Office was approached against this action of the Governor but it upheld it. This reduced the position and status of the elected members before the nominated members, one of whom was to be their leader. It also means indirectly the uselessness of the elections, which the Indians had fought hard to retain, and which the Government of Fiji wanted to abolish.

As a protest against this the Indian elected members decided not to attend the first meeting of the new Legislative Council—a decision which was endorsed by the electorates when they attended the second meeting, they are reported to have been asked by the same Governor to vacate their seats. Afterwards, it was, however, made clear that he meant them to attend the meeting after they were sworn in. But at the first instance it, seemed to be any attempt on the part of the Governor to act unconstitutionally in a fit of anger, which he might have felt on their not attending the first meeting.

This series of provocative actions of the Governor did not end there. In another meeting of the Council when the report of the Public Service Reorganisation Committee was under discussion, and in the course of which the Indian members protested against racial discrimination with regard to salary and leave and when they urged that at least, so far as local born Europeans were concerned, there should be no discrimination as between Indians and such Europeans, in his concluding speech His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, referred to the charge of racial discrimination brought by the Indian members, and said: "My honourable friends, the Indian members, must know in their own hearts that great as has been the contribution of Indian industry and of the sterling qualities of the Indian small farmers to the welfare of the country, the Indians have yet contributed nothing in constructive thought and ability. That has been done by the Europeans, unofficial and official. I say this without prejudice, and without any thought of offence. Certain members of the Indian community have aspirations and ambitions. I welcome them. But the desire of a few does not connote either the ability or the performance of the few or many. The time may come when both Fijians and Indians will be able and willing to take a greater share in the administration. That time has not come yet."

This part of the speech of His Excellency requires no comment and speaks for itself. It gives an inkling into the working of his mind and also an idea as to how it should affect the Indians during the remaining term of office of Governorship in that colony.

A question of still greater importance for the Indian community is likely to come up soon. An Indian member is expected to be included in the Executive Committee of the Governor. The leader of the group is generally included in that and if this practice is adhered to in the case of the Indians then the nominated member, who has already been appointed senior member and the leader of the Indian group, will also be appointed to this post as well. It will mean then that the Indian elected members have no existence, and the very purpose of elections is defeated. The appointment of the Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor is of particular interest to the Indian community there at this moment, owing to the pending renewals of land leases in Fiji, which vitally affect the financial prosperity of the Indian community. If they are not renewed, the Indians may be faced with ruin as the bulk of the population is agriculturist. Difficulties are already being experienced in getting their leases renewed, and the elected member of the Executive Council may be of greater use to them. But no hope can be entertained from a nominated member of this Council, who may be only a tool in the hands of the Governor.

South Africa

In South Africa the Indian community is very much perturbed over the Marriage Bills. Though the Bills were withdrawn by the Union Government, yet rumours have been very persistent about the appointment of a Commission to investigate into the matter. These Bills were withdrawn under dramatic circumstances, and in fact, left suspicions in our minds at that very time about the reopening of the question at the earliest opportunity. A split in the Cabinet of the Union Government appeared to be imminent on this question and, secondly, General Hertzog was anxious to go to the Session of the Imperial Conference to be held at London during the time of the Coronation of King George with clean hands. It was, therefore, thought fit to withdraw them, and certain words spoken in personal capacity in an evidence before the Select Committee by the Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, were taken to mean an assurance to secure voluntary cessation of all employment of the kind to which exception was taken. In fact the Congress gave no such undertaking.

Since the withdrawal of these bills there has been constantly a demand for their introduction again and the Government of the Union is reported to have assured the people to appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole question once more, and I believe, a proper occasion is being searched for when it may be finally appointed to meet the wishes of the Whites, who have been carrying on an agitation in its favour even at the party meetings. From the reports that have been reaching us, it seems sufficiently evident that such a commission is ready and may be appointed at any moment.

It may be mentioned here that at the Select Committee meetings to which the proposed two bills were referred last time, no good case could be made out by the White agitators as the number of cases of the mixed mar-

(Continued On Page 55)

THE AKALI MOVEMENT

Its Origin And Development

(By SARDAR SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.)

"Ye good people, remember that I was born,
"To spread the truth, to help the righteous,
"And to destroy those who practise evil and tyranny."

In these words Guru Govind Singh expressed the mission of his life. To spread this mission he created the Khalsa in his own image. The Khalsa could best serve its purpose by supporting right against might, truth against falsehood, the weak and the innocent against the strong and the tyrannical.

The world has always needed the Sikh spirit; but it never needed it so badly as to-day when greed and hatred envelop the whole of the world like a poisonous fog. In Europe, in Asia, everywhere you find people fighting each other, the strong and the rich crushing the poor and the weak. The spectacle is indeed, sad and sorrowful; no true Sikh can see all this with hands idle and folded.

For a Sikh the best way to put this trouble to an end is to place himself at the service of humanity, to make every sacrifice for truth and justice. When, Guru Govind Singh baptised the first five Sikhs he baptised them with the water that dripped from a dagger. By this he meant that the Sikhs should unhesitatingly sacrifice all that was best in them for the cause of the Guru and God. They were given the life immortal and called Khalsa only when each had gladly offered his life as a sacrifice at the feet of the Guru.

"We are yours, make a sacrifice of us at the altar raised by you to save humanity." Thus offering their lives, and all, for the weak and the oppressed, the first five Akalis became the pioneers of the Sikh faith

Guru Govind's Example

For the cause of truth and justice Guru Govind Singh sacrificed his father, mother, four children and, in the end, himself. Had he any personal ambition? Did he require any riches or power for himself? His ambition never lay in that direction. The supreme sacrifice he made, was made for us, for those who were weak, for those who were in sorrow, for those who were oppressed.

The same was the case with his followers. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when some Durrani robbers attacked the Punjab, on their return march they took with them about a thousand young Hindu and Mohammadan girls as lawful booty. The whole country helpless watched its shame, but could do nothing. The Sikhs were then holding a meeting at Amritsar. Hindus and Moslems whose homes were devastated by the Durranis approached the Sikhs and laid their complaint before them in pathetic terms. The Sikhs were moved; their leaders said that it was useless for them to live if crimes of the kind could be perpetrated in the country. All those who were present promptly equipped themselves with arms, and at once started in the pursuit of the Durrani hordes to rescue the girls. The Sikhs came in touch with the Afghan robbers near Gujrat. A hard battle was fought; many were killed; but in the end the Durranis were repulsed and the innocent girls were rescued from their clutches.

One could find many such stories in the history of the Akalis; they were ever ready to lay their lives for the honour of their country, for the honour of those amongst whom they lived. And why should they not have done so? They were the Sikhs, the followers of the Gurus, and as such it was their first duty to make every sacrifice, for the weak, the poor, and the oppressed.

It gladdens a Sikh's heart to see that the Akalis have so earnestly associated themselves with the new national movement. The new movement has done so much good to the country as nothing else had ever done before; it has raised national consciousness to a point never before reached. It is true that the movement has so far failed in gaining for Indians the object of their heart; it has not yet got them Swaraj. But the failure does not lie in the movement, it lies in he fact that a sufficient number of Indians have not yet come forward to carry things to their logical conclusion. It is now the considered opinion of every true patriot, that leaving miracles aside, Indians can get Swaraj only through self-help and self-confidence, which is what the new national movement rally means.

Sacrifice And Success

Indians have not yet come forward to make the required sacrifices which other countries had to make to win freedom. But one can maintain that whenever and wherever the Indians have made the required sacrifices they have come out successful. The efforts of the Akalis in connection with the Gurdwara Reform well illustrate the point. The Akalis have proved that even under most brutal and cowardly provocation. Indians can remain non-violent, and that Indians, however hard the others might try to oppose them, can achieve their object when they have recourse to civil resistance on a large scale. The honour belongs to the Akalis to demonstrate to the world for the first time the truth of Mahatma Gandhi's claims. They have put before the world a practical proof of the assertion that a government can be defeated by non-violent means as surely as by bayonets and guns.

The Akalis have not achieved success for nothing. History shows few spectacles more touching than the sufferings of the Akalis. They were sent to prisons in their thousands; there they were kept standing for hours together in the open sun with their hands tied to trees, they were forced to make ropes even when their hands bled; they were caned and flogged for no offence. Outside the jails they were beaten most brutally; even the most tender parts were hit as hard as only a brute could hit; dozens of them were murdered and burnt alive in the open daylight; Nankana victims were tied to trees, their limbs were cut piece by piece, and then fluttering corpses were drenched in oil and set on fire. It were sufferings like these that brought the Akalis success. The sufferings have not gone in vain; the sons of Guru Govind Singh to-day feel as victorious as any army in the world. With the sword of humanity and self-sacrifice they have inflicted as crushing a defeat on their opponents as any saint could wish. All the Sikh Gurdwaras where Akalis were treated as pariahs are now in their possession, under their direct control and management.

The Gurdwara question has been settled to the satisfaction of the Sikhs. But the Akalis feel that their duty does not end there. As Akalis they feel they are the custodians of the liberties of the whole human race. As long as India does not become free no Akali could feel satisfied. "This world is the temple of the True Lord, He lives in it for ever and ever." So said the Gurus. Unless this world Gurdwara was free a true Akali shall have no rest.

Akalis Prepared

The Akalis feel that they should impart life to the national movement by their own vitality. They have freed their Gurdwaras from the hands of the unscrupulous priests and their allies; they now desire to free their country from the clutches of the grasping and unyielding people.

An Akali feels that the present state of affairs is intolerable; he feels he should no more bear the shame of it silently. True that opponents of Indian freedom have power to persecute Indians but an Akali is prepared to meet boldly and bravely all such persecutions just as his ancestors did in old times. Those who threaten an Akali with prisons full of grinding stones and oil mills, those who threaten him with lathis and bayonets, should remember that the Akalis of old could survive, and survive triumphantly, even those of their persecutors who had vowed to exterminate them from the face of the earth. The Sikhs were declared outlaws and everybody could kill a Sikh and get a reward for his troubles. The result of these persecutions was that shortly afterwards the Sikhs became the heroes and rulers of the Punjab. If history is to repeat itself, the persecution of the Akalis when engaged in lawful activities shall certainly lead again to the freedom of the country and the defeat of those who persecute them unjustly.

But the Akalis do need a word of caution. Success leads to pride and vanity. The Akalis should take care of danger from this source more than from any other. They should work in an humble spirit, in the spirit of service and self-sacrifice. Their hearts should be free from selfishness, malice and hatred; even their worst enemies should receive their good wishes, because as Akalis they cannot but pray even for the welfare of their enemies. "God's glory ever increases; in His will Nanak prays for the good of everyone." This is how their daily prayer ends; as followers of Guru Nanak they cannot go against it.

Imbued with the spirit of humility and non-violence, with the spirit of love and sacrifice, the Akalis desire to rise like the companions of Guru Govind Singh to free their country. Sacrifices they shall have to make, sacrifices perhaps greater than they have ever made before, but the example of Guru Govind Singh would always lead them on and on, from success to success.

In the battle of Chamkaur when Prince Ajit Singh fell down fighting for truth, Guru Govind Singh sent forward his second son, Prince Jojhar Singh, to meet the agents of tyranny face to face. After fighting for some time, the Prince felt thirsty and turned his horse back asking the Guru to send him some water. The Guru replied, "No water here for you, my son; do not turn your back to the enemy. On the other side of the world your brother waits for you with a cup filled with water of life immortal. Go back and quench your thirst there. The Prince promptly obeyed; he went back to the enemy and humbly laid down his life for the Khalsa, for you, and for me. This is the spirit in which an Akali works. He regards it his duty to leave aside all personal wants and desires, and die fighting like the brave prince. Let us pray for such Akalis: "Brothers rise; do your duty and prove to the world that you are the true sons of the motherland. Through you shall the reign of truth and freedom spread to all corners of the earth; through you shall the Lord's Universe be filled for ever with peace and glory."

(This article was received for the Jubilee Number of "The Chronicle" but, we regret, it could not be included in it for want of space.—Editor, "B.C.")

India's Achievements In Hockey World

Unrivalled Supremacy In International Contests

(By P. N. Bhatia)

Talking about sports in India, one can look back with pride on our country's achievements in hockey more than any other sport. India has unrivalled superiority in hockey and country's records in this game are so great that they will remain second to none for some years to come.

When history of India's hockey is written, Dhyan Chand's name will be written in 'Golden Letters. for India will hardly again produce such a great player as this Lance-Naik, who hails from Jhansi. India has put in the field many other leading hockey players but in their case it is learnt hockey and in the case of this 'World Hockey Wizard'—I mean Dhyan, it is inborn. Going through Dhyan Chand's life history, one can see clearly that he never learnt hockey from any coaches in schools or colleges but picked up a wooden stick and started playing the game at his best on the roads of Jhansi and later trained his younger brother, another Indian hockey star—Rup Singh, who was a member of the Indian Olympic Hockey team in 1932 and 1936 and proved that he had learnt this game from nobody else but own brother.

Other names that must be mentioned here are that of Eric Pennigei of the North Western Railway, the world's best centre-half, C. Tapsell of Bengal, the best right back and R. Allen, the best goal-keeper, who, like Dhyan Chand, has played for India in all the three Olympiads and kept his post to advantage.

Till March 1937 India also had the world's best outside-left in Sayeed Mohd. Jaffer of the Lahore Government College but this amazingly versatile player was tragically drowned while duck shooting in the river Ravi at Lahore Jaffar first started his hockey career when he was a small child reading his primary lessons in the Chiefs' College at Lahore. Little did he dream then that he would rise to such a place of honour of leading the province of his birth—The Punjab—and playing for his country in two Olympic Games. Had he been living, it is undoubtedly true that he would have led India in the 1940 Olympiad.

History Of Hockey

Considering the heights to which Indian hockey has reached and the successes this country has achieved, it is interesting to recall that the original home of hockey is not India but Ireland. Hockey is dated back to the twelfth century, when it was played under the name of "Hurley" in Ireland and "Shinty" in Scotland and was considered a national game of the Irish.

In England about the year 1875 the game was played with a cricket ball and sticks of no dimensions The constitution of a side consisted of a goal-keeper, two half-backs, four centre-forwards and two men on each wing. Scientific hockey, understanding and combination were never heard of in those days; individual efforts and rough tactics were the chief features.

The formation of the team was improved a few years later and it was in 1889 that several clubs played five forwards, three halves, two backs and a goal-keeper. This worked well and ever since it has been generally followed.

On January 18, 1886 the first Hockey Association was founded with its first President in His Majesty King Edward VII, the then Prince of Wales. It was in this year that a definite code of rules and regulations, controlling the game, was set up.

Though hockey has been played in India for only about 45 years it has almost been regarded as the national game of the country because it is played so widely. Going through the curriculum of sports starting from a primary school and upto the highest degree college, in India one can see that hockey has been regarded as the chief item. The result being that India is capable of producing at least half a dozen teams of the same strength as the side that retained her little of the World Hockey Championship at Berlin in 1936 and at least a dozen teams that can beat any other European country without experiencing much difficulty. This sounds rather boasting but it is true. Isn't it? Foreign teams have often wondered at the stickwork and speed of the Indian players, which are the keynote of the success of our countrymen as against the force and weight used by European players, which do not have much use in this game, and which unluckily are the chief features of European hockey.

First Tour

Before the first Indian Army hockey team was invited to New Zealand in 1926 little or nothing was known about Indian hockey beyond the shores of this country and this visit of the team that included Dhyan Chand, the wonder of the hockey world, created such a stir that hockey was added in the programme of the Amsterdam Olympic Games of 1928. Bengal did the spade work with its enthusiasm and money and a strong Indian hockey team was sent under the captaincy of Jaipal Singh European countries knew little of the game then and India carried all before them beating Holland World Hockey Champions with her players badly injured.

It was the same tale in the 1932 Olympiad at Los Angeles. The fact that India scored about 20 goals in each match and hardly 2 goals were scored against her, shows the opposition that this country received in America Sayed Lal Shah Bokhari of the Government College, Lahore, was India's leader in this year.

Western Asiatic Games

G. D. Sondhi, who went as manager of the Indian Olympic hockey team in 1932, was for many years contemplating of organising Western Asiatic Games. His dream came true in 1934 when the first Western Asiatic Games were held in Delhi, where India beat her only opponent Afghanistan by 5 goals to 1 with a team that was not properly selected and which was really speaking a second eleven.

New Zealand Tour

The next tour came in 1935 when the Indian Hockey Federation got an invitation from New Zealand and a representative (not selected) team captained by Dhyan Chand visited that country. The Indians did not lose a single match though the margin of victories was not as large as it had been in the previous visits. This may have been, to an appreciable extent, due to the difficult conditions—rain-soaked and muddy grounds.

The passing of years between 1928 (Amsterdam) and 1936 (Berlin), where India retained her title of world hockey champions, found the standard of hockey in European countries improving considerably and a little before the start of the last Olympiad at Berlin, when India was beaten by Germany in a practice match there were early misgivings, which led the Manager of the Indian team, Swami Jagan Nath, send an S. O. S. which brought Ali Iqdar Shah, better known as Sara in the Hockey world, to Berlin by aeroplane to strengthen the forward-line. All misgivings were washed out when in the final India beat Germany by 8 goals to 1. There is no doubt that Germany, Holland, Austria and Hungary have improved their standard of hockey to an appreciable extent.

India's Future

And what of the future? India will surely retain her title in the next Olympic Games in 1940 wherever they are held whether in Tokyo or in London. Who will lead India? In my opinion we cannot find a better leader than Dhyan Chand. Many of the 1936 Olympic players will find a place in the next Indian team, the certainties being of course Dhyan Chand No. 1 and others may be Rup Singh, Dara, C. Tapsell and R Allen. L. Charanji, of the Lahore Government College, who played for his country in the Western Asiatic Games at Delhi in 1934, Ahmed Sher of Bhopal, Mehr Singh, who played for the Punjab in the goal against the 1936 Olympic team at Lahore, will be in running for places in 1940.

Problem Of Coloured People Of British Empire

Removal Of Barriers In Order To Bring About Real Commonwealth Of People Urged

The following letter appeared in "The Times" in mail week.

In the present anxious condition of international affairs, a factor, admittedly of first importance, is the unity and strength of the British Empire. This is not merely a matter of armaments or of linking up the various Governments of the Empire, but involves also the good-will and loyal co-operation of all its people. This can only be ensured if their sense of justice is satisfied.

As a matter of fact the coloured peoples of the Empire—forming three-quarters of its population—are becoming increasingly sensitive to certain disabilities and slights to which they are subjected in their Mother Country. Many of them, who, in loyalty of spirit, came to the Coronation festivities, had their enjoyment seriously marred by their treatment at the hands of hotel and boarding-house keepers. This is not a new difficulty, but its importance is increasing and some authoritative action should be taken about it as its effects are grave.

What we particularly wish, however, to bring to your notice are certain difficulties in the training of coloured students and nurses in the medical schools and hospitals in London and the Provinces.

In 1932 the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now Lord Swinton, stated at a public dinner: "The distinguished men and the students who come here from the Colonies have not only the rights of British citizens but are entitled to a ready welcome. Some are young men who have gained admission to the Inns of Court or to the great schools of medicine, and through their eyes thousands of their fellow-countrymen will see England."

Our medical schools are, it is true, open to all Empire students. Admission, however, is not always easy, and house appointments, following qualification, are, with rare exceptions, not available for coloured graduates. These house appointments are a much-valued supplement to the qualifying training and count as evidence of distinction in studies.

With regard to nurses, while we appreciate the fact that the London County Council hospitals as well as Guy's and St. Mary's in London, and the Birmingham General Hospital, admit coloured probationers, the Overseas Nursing Association made inquiries at 18 hospitals in London and the Provinces and were told that none of these would admit coloured probationers.

To make what is practically a colour bar among medical students and nurses creates bitterness and has unfortunate effects oversea.

We realize that some prejudice exists in this matter and that hospital managers and matrons have this in mind. But British people are tolerant and we believe that if the opportunity were given, experience of the ability and courtesy of these students and nurses would alter this attitude where it is present. It is not possible for some of these training facilities to be got in many Empire countries, and even where some training is given, exclusion from the possibilities of obtaining the higher British qualifications and experience shuts out also promotion to the highest oversea posts.

The present Secretary of State for the Colonies, though sympathetic, says that "the difficulties in the way of effective intervention on his part remain as Lord Swinton described them."

In view of the fact that India and the Colonies form such a large proportion of our Empire population, may we ask for policy in this matter to be reconsidered and for public opinion to express itself in favour of the removal of barriers other than those concerned with character and ability. We must face up to these difficult questions if our Empire is to maintain its unity and strength and to become a real Commonwealth of People.

The names of the signatories who signed the letter are as under:

A. Berriedale Keith, A. V. Alexander, Norman Angell, George Barger, Charles Roden Buxton, G. Campbell Morgan, J. C. Carlile, C.H., C.B.E., William Carter, T. Drummond Shiels, Faringdon, John P. Fletcher, Alfred E. Gravie, J. D. Jones, C.H., D.D., L. S. B. Leakery, Edward Lichfield, Fredk, S. Livie-Noble, W. B Mumford, Isabel McGregor Ross, Wm. McGregor Ross, W. M. Macmillan, Oliver, E. Pethick Lawrence. J. H. Rushbrooke, Strabolgi, Reginald Sorensen, W. E. Smvtt, Neville S. Talbot, Archibald Weigall, Evelyn Wrench, Harold A. Moody.

From Across The Seas

Peep Into Hitler's Life

"I Can Talk Peace But Mean War," Blurts Out Fuehrer

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT FROM WORLD PRESS.)

Below is a letter showing how Bernard Shaw rebuked a mother who wanted him to read her daughter's first novel ("The Eye of a Needle" by Mary Grace Ashton).

"Madam, no novelist whose mother goes bothering people to read her daughter's books has the smallest chance of success. The sooner Grace runs away from her home the better. Don't be a fussy maternal idiot

"Impolitely but sincerely,

G. Bernard Shaw.

This is, indeed, a pill without the usual sugar-coating!

* * *

A correspondent of "The Times" attended in 1897 a Buckingham Palace Garden party given by Queen Victoria and was "rather astonished" to see Mr. (Sir Henry) Irving and Miss Terry there.

In case you don't understand her surprise I'd better explain that "low" people like actors and actresses aren't expected in such places. The correspondent mentioned the matter to Sir John Cowell (Master of the House-hold), saying, "I thought actors and actresses were never asked to Buckingham Palace."

"That is true," he answered gravely," but a garden party is different, as it is in the open air."

* * *

NEW BOOK CLUB.

Mr. Ronald Batty, who married Miss Christina Foyle less than a fortnight ago, is starting a new book club, which, he claims, will fill the gap between the extremes of the Right and Left Book Clubs.

Sir Walter Citrine is interested, and it is understood that Mr. Batty is after Mr. Attlee's help, too. Any official Labour support will annoy naturally the Left Book Club, who are not exactly loved by some sections of the Labour Party.

While Mr. Batty will be managing his Socialist Book Club, his wife will continue to run the Right Book Club. When I asked a book-seller in Hampstead whether he thought there was room for any more book clubs in London he assured me, quite seriously, that a Sexless Novel Club should have a considerable success

* * *

The latest Nazi joke, it is said, concerns a mythical visit paid by Dr. Schacht to Mr. Montagu Norman. Dr. Schacht requested a loan of £ 50,000,000.

"What is your security?" asked Mr. Norman.

"Well, underground we have our unexploited iron and coal, and above ground as a guarantee for this collateral we have our Fuehrer."

"If you could reverse the conditions I might be able to accommodate you", retorted the Governor of the Bank of England.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain may win a free course of beauty treatment, free lunches for himself and Mrs. Chamberlain, two free appointments with a hairdresser, or even a beautiful fox fur cape. He is expected to go with Mrs. Chamberlain to the "Imps" Ball.

The "Imps" are the Junion Imperial League, the big youth organisation of the Conservative Party. To win one of the two dozen prizes the Prime Minister has only to buy a programme. The number on the programme will determine his luck. But those are not all the speculative attractions

The Prime Minister may try his hand at darts, or skeeball, or bottle hoop-la

* * *

Ninety cats, ranging from pedigree Persians to alley strays, have been found in the gold-wall-papered home of Miss Amelia Sage, aged 48, who has died in hospital at Hartford, Connecticut, leaving a fortune estimated at £ 100,000.

The cats are housed in 30 great cages, each valued at £ 40, and each large enough for three cats to sleep in at night, the animals roaming the house by day. A special detail of police has been assigned to feed them for the present."

A STALIN STORY.

"Her friendship with Stalin began when he learned of her ability to produce more sugar-beet to the acre than other women", says a news item.

Pacing the Kremlin, gnawing his moustache, Stalin gave himself over to bitter thoughts of women. "Floozies!" he snarled. "That's all they are! Floozies! Flirts! Mopsies! Butterflies! Not a big-scale beet-producer in a thousand of the flouncy trollops!"

He paused and glared as a shy, dark-eyed young girl stood before him.

"Who are you"?

"Maria Demechanko".

"What is your beet-production?"

"Twenty to the acre."

For some time Stalin gazed sternly into the candid young eyes. Was this just one more perfumed lie from the red lips of a frivolous silken mopet? Using potassic fertilizer, added the girl shyly.

For a moment Stalin struggled with himself.

"You have lost faith in women." said Maria Demechenko with a soft smile, while a tear trembled on her silky lashes. "Could I not be your friend.....Soso?"

And to-day the Kremlin officials often hear a merry laugh from the Dictators's cabinet mingled with the deeper note of happenings of a man who has recovered his ideals. "Hush!" they say, "it is little Maria Demenchenko! She is telling him the one about the superphosphates!"

* * *

"I KNEW HITLER."

An extraordinary autobiography by a man who was Hitler's close personal friend is shortly to be published: "I knew Hitler; The Story of a Nazi who escaped the Blood Purge," by Kurt G. W. Ludecke.

Ludecke reports in full remarkable conversations he had with Hitler in the earlier days of the Nazi movement. Some sentences of Hitler are: "It is impossible to underestimate the intellectual capacity of the masses.....If you wanted to impress an Englishman to the extent of getting anything out of him, you had to show him a good fist and the prospect of a kick on the groin. If you were not able to do that, keep hands off.....

"I have got to play ball with capitalism and keep the Versailles Powers in line by holding aloft the bogy of Bolshevism...make them believe that a Nazi Gemany is the last bulwark against the Red flood. That's the only way to come through the danger period, to get rid of Versailles and re-arm. I can talk peace, but mean war"

To-day that still sums up Herr Hitler's policy.

* * *

From the "Evening News", London His (Count Grandi's) constant companion is a splendid Afghan hound named Saib. Originally the dog was named after a well-known London journalist; but he misbehaved so often in his young days that the position became difficult, and it was decided to make a change.

From the "Sunday Referee", London, Old soldiers in Margate (Kent have given up swearing. Last year the Chairman of the Margate British Legion, Mr. J. J. Jones, appealed to nearly 300 members to stop using bad language. He declared it was keeping other men away.

From the "Home Notes"; London Quite definitely, the man who is at home with cats is more than likely to be the right kind of person to share your own home with.

What They Say: The English... are politically ignorant and politically indifferent to an unparalleled extent.—Odette Keun.

The perfessional classes are in graver peril through economic changes than the manual workers. —Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.

We are indeed living under a British variant of National Socialism.—Mr. E. Dodds.

India's Missionary In His Foreign Travels

SUBHAS BOSE TYPIFIES NEW INDIA

Irish Press Tribute To Tribune Of Nation

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the All-India Congress is typical of the new self-reliant India which is now demanding its independence. Neither in appearance nor manner does Mr. Bose strike a bombastic note. A dark-skinned man of medium height with a black tunic-like coat that buttons close to his neck, he looks like a cultured machinery—and, in his foreign travels he always is a missionary for his country.

UNFAILING TENACITY

Now and then, as he speaks of exciting incidents in the Indian struggle, his eyes sparkle. The strongest quality I found in this man was his quiet confidence, a good quality, for it implies a tenacity that will never abandon its aims.

I recalled his visit to Ireland, some two years ago, when I read his speech at the Haripura Congress where he held up Ireland as a model for his countrymen. I talked with him then about his student days in Calcutta, round about 1916. Some of the European professors in this University, he told me, spoke contemptuously of the Indian National movement and so strikes and student demonstrations of protest frequently took place.

Sometimes if a professor was offensive his classes were boycotted. Once 2,000 students demonstrated in the streets For his part in this movement Chandra Bose was expelled from College and it was two years before the University authorities permitted him to resume his studies. As a result he was convinced that the Indians must control their own schools and colleges.

After passing his examinations with honours at Cambridge University he entered the Indian Civil Service but resigned after a year to go home and take his part in the great movement that was sweeping India in 1921. His first task was to help to establish schools and colleges independent of Government support all over the country.

FIRST CAPTAIN

His first imprisonment came on a charge of organising the Congress volunteers which were declared illegal. He received six months on this charge. Thousands poured into the ranks and the gaols were soon crammed.

After this came the Civil Disobedience movement—the method of passive resistance. The Indians decided that as they were not allowed to govern themselves they would not pay taxes for a Government not of their own choosing. In 1923 they adopted new tactics. Instead of boycotting elections they ran candidates and succeeded in getting control of many local bodies. Calcutta fell into their hands and Bose was made chief of the administration.

AGAIN AND AGAIN

In 1924 he was arrested again without any charge being preferred and was kept in prison until 1927. As a result of a strong agitation the Governor was forced to order his release. Now he turned his attention to the grievances of the Indian mill workers and he was appointed President of the Indian Trade Union Congress in 1929. The mill workers were treated with extraordinary ferocity. Meetings and processions were banned. Striking workers were evicted from tenements by the mill-owners without any notice being given.

"Once I was helping men and women jute workers in Calcutta who were on strike", said Mr. Bose, "and I was served with a police notice forbidding me to enter the strike area—although I was Mayor of the city! I told them I intended to go and they barricaded the road to the district. I climbed over the barricade and was then arrested for disobeying the order".

Bose had another spell of imprisonment in 1930 but was released during the truce of 1931 while Gandhiji was conducting negotiations in London. When the negotiations broke down, arrests began again and he re-entered prison in 1932 and remained there for a year when he was released on health grounds, provided he went abroad.

I asked Mr. Bose about those magnificent demonstrations of thousands of Indian men and women who came out on the streets in face of police attack to demonstrate their belief in national freedom.

"Yes", he said, "I led a procession on Independence Day in 1931. We were beaten by mounted police with lathis, I was beaten black and blue. Many of our women received similar treatment. But the procession went on day after day. Our view was that if we allowed the prohibition to be enforced we conceded alien authority".

NEW INDIA

On each side of the entrance to the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin—where I talked with Mr. Bose—are life-size figures of Eastern slave girls, with anklets that look like chains about their feet, their heads bent submissively as they hold up the flambeaux. These slave girls might well typify the old India as Subhas Chandra Bose and the women who faced the police with their lathis typify the new.

With such a man leading the Congress movement, there is no doubt that the full demand for Indian National freedom will be voiced.—R. M. Fox, in "Irish Press".

(Left to right):—Temple of The Tooth, Kandy; Perahara Pro cession, Kandy; Jetawanarama T emple, Polonnaruwa.

(Left to right):—The Buddha seated on a lotus flower, Colom bo; 16 ft. high statue of Maitreya, Colombo; Start of the Procession from the Temple of the Tooth, Kandy; Sat Mahal Prasad a, Polonnaruwa.

AN INDIAN GLOBE TROTTER IN CEYLON

Ruins Of Temples And Cities Recall Memories Of Island's Glorious Past

(BY Y. S. HIRLEKAR.)

Before I embarked for Ceylon I had to undergo medical examination at the Tuticorin Quarantine Camp and get a permit from the health officer. On entering the port of Colombo, the first thing attracted my attention was a huge advertisement board with the caption "Ceylon for Good Tea." I realised later on that this advertisement spoke the bare truth for nowhere else is so much tea, and that too very good stuff grown as in this island.

A Modern Buddhist Shrine

Colombo is one of the busiest ports in the world. I enjoyed my visit here to the temple of Ashokaramaya, situated in Havelock Town. It is recently built and the Singhalese of the neighbourhood have spent much money for its construction and decoration. The frescoes and statues are the work of the local Singhalese artists. The painted ceilings are extremely instructive. There are six rooms altogether and different rooms have different scenes depicting incidents in Lord Buddha's life.

In the first room there is an image of Lord Buddha 16ft. high, seated on a Lotus flower. I found its features quite proportionate and life-like. There is also another statue of Maitreya in a standing position.

The second room is devoted to Buddha Ashoka. Ashoka was "Siddharta," prince of Benares, 2,400 years ago. He left his wife and children, went into a jungle, took away his royal robes, cropped his hair, put on yellow clothes and attained "Buddhahood."

In the third room Lord Buddha is seen preaching to five disciples; and on the top of the wall the gods worship the Lord with folded hands. In fourth room is the grand scene of Lord Buddha descending to earth by the diamond ladder. In the fifth Buddha preaches to his disciples in the jungle.

Kandy

Next to Colombo Kandy is the most important town in Ceylon. It is at a height of 2,000 ft. and the climate is salubrious. It was the capital of the Singhalese Kings right upto 1815, when it was annexed by the British. Many tourists have described the scenery here as the foremost in the British Empire. It is situated on the banks of an artificial lake overhung on all sides by hills.

The very essence of Kandyan native life can be seen in the Perahera Procession, the biggest of its type in the whole of Ceylon held in the month of August. About 75 elephants are decorated and are taken out in a procession, which is generally at least a mile long. Kandyan chiefs, dancers, and torch-bearers move on in a dense crowd, excited by the music of tom-tom, pipes and other instruments. On a temple elephant. The sacred tooth of Buddha is supposed to be carried about in a golden casket, but the actual relic does not leave the place.

Temple Of The Tooth

"The Dalada-Maligawa" or "The Temple of the Tooth" is not very imposing, but is very picturesque. On a lotus flower of pure gold, hidden under seven concentric bell-shaped metal shrines increasing in richness as they diminish in size, and containing Jewels of much beauty, now reposes the sacred relic.

The sacred tooth, according to legendary lore, was brought to Ceylon during the reign of Shri Meghawanna (352-379 A.D.) and was kept concealed in the folds of her hair by a princess of Kalinga. It is said to have been taken from a funeral pyre of Gautama. It is two feet long and held reverance by about a third of the world's population. Once a year the temple is thrown open to all people, but the tooth is never shown to any visitor.

Katugastota, a place near Kandy, is a picturesque and flourishing suburb of Kandy; situated on Mahavelinganga river. There are many bathing ghats for the elephants, which are made to do heavy work in the forests. The sight of these essentially frolicsome beasts, splashing the water here, there and everywhere just before dusk, is one that I could never forget.

It is on rare occasions that the elephant bones are found in the jungle. I had a chance to see them as my road lay through dense forest.

Polonnaruwa

There are many ruined cities in Ceylon of which Polonnaruwa is one of the best known. It was the capital of the old Kings, but the ruins are said to date back only to the 12th century, and so the ravages of time have diminished their original glory far less than any other cases.

Jetawanarama, the largest Buddhist temple, is circular in construction and enshrines four gigantic statues of Buddha in a large hall. It contains numerous figures richly carved and moonstone steps of rare beauty.

Deep in a jungle is a spot known as Gal-Vihava, where two rock statues stand in close proximity, a resting Buddha, 46ft. high and the other Ananda, a disciple of Buddha in a standing position. These life-like representations convey simplicity, dignity and religious fervour. There is also a building known as Sat Mahal Prasad, which was originally 7 storeys high, but is now all in ruins.

Ratnapura, "The City of Gems", is 56 miles from Colombo. It is the capital of the province called Sabaragamuwa. It has a very heavy rainfall, on an average 150 inches. It is the headquarters of the gem industry of Ceylon. There are hundreds of gem pits dug out, everywhere in the district, sapphires, topazes, and cat's eyes, being the most common varieties found.

Anuradhapura

Anuradhapura, is a city famous throughout the world for its hoary and interesting ruins. Two thousand years ago it was at the height of its glory when it was the capital of the succession of the Singhalese Kings. This city was founded in (437 B.C.) by King Pandukabhaya and called after the constellation Anuradha. It became the capital and reached its eminence about the beginning of the Christian era. Tamil invasions caused great suffering to the city which was finally abandoned in the 9th century.

The city is supposed to have been originally 16 miles long and 10 miles broad. The Brazen Palace or the Priest's Monastery, contained 900 rooms and measured 150ft. each way and was 9 storeys high, roofed with sheets of brass. The ruins now cover 232 sq. ft. and 1,600 stone pillars are visible upto a height of 12ft. It was erected by King Duttagamini about 400 A.D.

The ancient architecture of Ceylon is typified by the Dagobas, huge hemisperical stupas. In Pali "datu" means a relic and "gabhan" means a shrine; and obviously "Dagoba" has a Pali origin. The Burmese "Pagoda" is only a corruption of Ceylonese "Dagoba." Several such dagobas are found in this city and within their sacred vaults reside relics of either Lord Buddha or his disciples.

Thuparama, the oldest "Dagoba," dates back to 307 B.C. It was built by King Tissa over the collarbone of Lord Buddha. It was then 450 ft. high. The ruins display a fraction of it. The

(Continued On Page 51)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The work of re-organising the Balkan-ji-Bari activities at Bombay is proceeding well. Recently we invited suggestions from our friends and some of them sent us some really very good suggestions.

A meeting of all the workers and well-wishers of Bankan-ji-Bari at Bombay has been called. It will have been held long before you read this. But I will be able tc tell you about the decisions arrived at in my next week's chat only.

At any rate, Khar, under our new Secretary, Mr. S. P. Desai and his helpers Messrs R. V Raman and Mr. M. N. Nadkarni is certainly doing very well. We hope within a short time we will be able to re-start our activities at other places also.

I can understand from your letters how you are anxious to get the things going again. Children are always enthusiastic—but you know, our workers also have to get into the spirit. I believe they have had sufficiently long rest now—and all of us will re-begin our work in right earnest without any further delay.

The April issue—Spring Special Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. Like always, it is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. Besides the usual competitions, it also contains the result of the Five-Rupees-Per-Month-For-A-Year Scholarship competition. If you are not its regular subscriber, I would advise you to send for the copy immediately from Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay, 4. enclosing four annas stamps.

* * *

PRIZE WINNERS

The solution of the adding competition given last time is 448 Many entries were received, and the following have been declared as prize winners by our "Judge":—

1. Sis. Sharda Sampat.
2. Sis. Zarina Hussain.
3. Sis. Bhanumati Sampat.
4. Sis. Sushila Desai.
5. Sis. Freny Vajifdar.
6. Bro. Durgappa Ramchandra Pai.
7. Bro. Franklin Roberts.
8. Bro. Nagappa M. Kenikar.
9. Bro. Jacob Reuben.
10. Bro. Ram Chandra Sharma.

Surprise prizes have been sent to the above and a number of small prizes have been sent to many others. All will please acknowledge their receipt early, and oblige.

Another easy competition has been given this time. Prize entries for the same should be dispatched to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day. I hope all of you will take part in this competition.

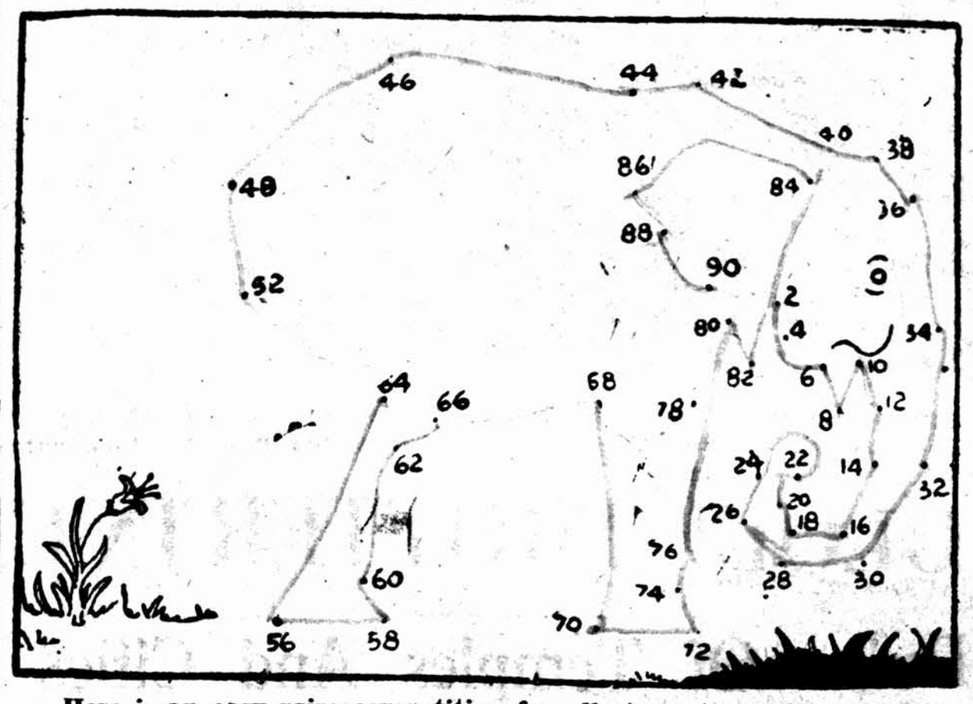
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 27th March to 2nd April 1938.

1. Sis. Mehru Mehta.
2. Bro. Kantilal Vora.
3. Bro. Indravadan Patel.
4. Sis. Sarasvati Desai.
5. Sis. Roda Dubash.
6. Bro. William Pinto.
7. Bro. Ganesh Pillai.
8. Bro. Joseph D'Souza.
9. Sis Kamala Shah.
10. Bro. Mangaldas Shah.
11. Bro. Ranchhod Sheth.

* * *

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL



Here is an easy prize competition for all students—girls and boys studying upto Matric. This picture is meaningless, unless you make something invisible there appear by connecting all the dots counting by two's: viz., 2, 4, 6, 8 and so on. After finishing it attach to it a slip containing your full name and address, age and class of studies, and mention whether you are a boy or a girl. If you are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari, write your Certificate Number, otherwise enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. The entries should reach Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay, within a fortnight from to-day. Several prizes will be awarded.

IF I WERE A BOY

(By Natu Bhai.)

If I were a boy,
With a neat little cap,
I'd go up and down
Saying, Gap Gap Gap.
If I were a boy,

Having tools and planks,
I'd make pretty things,
Like towers and tanks.
If I were a boy,

Having dark black hair,
Over hills and dales
I'd ride on the mare.
If I were a boy,

Having merry little mice,
I'd go to the fields
And w'd feed them with rice.
If I were a boy,
With a world of my own;
I would be so happy,
Although alone!

* * *

A WELCOME TO KAKA SAHEB KALELKAR

(By Nagappa M. Kenikar.)

One evening when we were sitting on the verandah of our high school, a boy messenger came and handed us handbills. The message was worded as below:—

"Sjt. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar who is dear and near to Mahatmaji will visit Ankola this evening at about 6 p.m., and will advise the students of the school and will also make a speech to the people of the town on the Gandhi maidan".

But he was belated at Karwar, and visited Ankola at 9 p.m. on the 9th March, 1938. We were very glad to see him with Deshbhakta Gangadharrao Deshpande the lion of Karnatak, and two others. He was known to us a the President of the 4th All-Ind Children's gathering held at Bombay during the last week of December 1937.

People crowded like ants round the place where seating arrangement was done by the local Congress leaders. The place was illuminated with gas-lights. He was welcomed and garlanded.

He made a speech in Marathi and Hindi, which was translated to the audience by Mr. Deshpande.

The sum and substance of his speech was about the way in which the landholders and the tenants should behave in future under the Congress rule.

It was also about Hindi the National Language to be learned. We felt very glad when he expressed that, Ankola has been able to do much. in learning the language.

As it was getting very late, the Ankola students could not hear his valuable advice. No doubt he had a little stay here; but his kind figure will ever remain in our memory.

After "Vande Mataram" the meeting came to a close and the distinguished guests left for Gokarn in a car after a light refreshment arranged in our Edward High School.

May God bless him with long life and prosperity.

* * *

BE KIND TO ANIMALS

(By Amar Singh Tourist.)

1. See that your cow, dog, horse, cat or any animal depending upon you is properly fed and housed.
2. Invite some bird tenants, if possible by placing bits of hay and food near them.
3. Give dinners and parties to birds and animals every day; you will befriend many of them.
4. Do not hurt, chase, tease or frighten birds and animals at all. Think before you strike any creature that cannot speak
5. Keep fresh water where thirsty creatures can get it day and night.
6. Free all your caged birds. Don't mar their freedom for their beauty.
7. Protest against any cruelty to birds and animals.
8. If your animals are old and sick, do not turn them out to die. That will be an ill-return for faithful service.
9. Talk kindly to every dump creature, and treat them as you would like to be treated yourself

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."

Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN ON AN OUTING.

ON THE WAY TO EXCURSION.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) ....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

if you were in that creature's place.

10. Do every day an act of love and justice to some bird or animal.

* * *

AERO FLIGHTS
(By Shalini Tarkhad)

Here is an amusing game for a number of players. Place a wooden box or a stool in the middle of the floor. Get a board about four feet long and ten inches wide and place it across the top of the stool.

Ask three friends to help you and send the rest of the players outside the door. Two of your friends should hold the board, one at either end, and the other should go out to blindfold one of the players.

When you call out "Ready" the blindfolded person is led into the room. Help him to climb up on the top of the board and instruct him to place his feet slightly apart. Then stand with your back to him and ask him to place his hands on your shoulders.

Your friends move the board up and down with the motion of a see-saw. At the same time you should bend your knees and bob up and down with the motion of the board. The sensation felt by the blindfolded person will be similar to that experienced by anyone flying in an aeroplane.

When the blindfolded player has enjoyed the flight he is allowed to remain in the room in order to watch the fun.

TRY IT ON YOUR CHUM!
(Bro. Murlidhar.)

If you want to catch your chum try this little trick on him.

"Here is a queer thing", you say. "Stretch out your arm at full length."

When he has done so, you commence rubbing his arm briskly, up and down.

"Now stand perfectly still", you tell him, and as you speak, you swiftly transfer your hand from his arm to his leg.

"Can you feel anything?" you ask him.

"No", he replies.

"Can't you feel me pulling your leg? Because I am, you know."

And if he is a sport, he will join in the laugh, and work the trick off on someone else.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

HOME-MADE TOP
(By Manilal Naik.)

An interesting scientific top can be made by cutting out a disc of cardboard and putting through the centre a short length of blacklead pencil sharpened to a point to form a peg.

Draw, on a number of discs in various designs. Cut a large hole in the centre and slip the discs one after the other over the pencil on top of the top, spinning them in turn.

You will get some very curious effects; if you colour the designs you will get even more interesting results.

WHAT OTHERS SAY?

Here are a few of the opinions received by us for "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper":—

I am glad we have now begun to pay more attention to the children. I am sure we have a great future before us.

B. G. Kher,
Prime Minister,
Bombay.

I am glad that such a paper has been started and I have no doubt that it will do good work for the children of India. I wish it every success.

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit,
Minister—U. P. Government,
Lucknow.

I find it a lovely little journal, full of news and matter of great interest to children, attractively got up.

Krishnalal M. Jhaveri,
Bombay.

PUSHPA is a real "Children's Own Paper." My girls like it immensely and even middle aged persons and those who have attained the age of second childhood can find much to interest and entertain them in this journal. You are serving the coming generation wisely and well through this instructive and entertaining journal and our heartiest felicitations go out to you in this labour of love.

Vishwanath Prasad,
Allahabad.

I like your journal and I think it has a great future before it. I think through this journal you will be able to do much towards teaching our little ones the highest religion of all—Service to Humanity.

Bapsey Sabavala,
Bombay.

I regard PUSHPA as unique in itself. Your cosy little magazine does justice to its motto.

Deshalji Parwar,
Gondal Bhagmat Pura.

PUSHPA has, I think, great possibilities and I wish it all the success that any undertaking intended to amuse, entertain and instruct children deserves.

Hilla C. Vakil,
Bandra.

The annual Subscription of the paper is Rs. 2 only, post free Send your Subscriptions directly to the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. If you want to see a specimen copy first, send for one from the above address enclosing four annas stamps.

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from his sisters and brothers. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you will. He will be only too glad to solve your small difficulties and try to serve you to the best of his ability.

BRO. NATU M. PAREKH (VARTEJ): Results of the competitions are always announced in the same paper in which they appear. "PUSHPA" competition results appear in that journal only .Its April issue is ready and if you have not got it by this time, you will get it within a day or two more.

BRO. HOMI S. GAE (BOMBAY) Sorry, I have not been able to reply to you earlier. You see, the stock of the American 'pen-friends' letters that I had received has been exhausted. I am therefore awaiting more letters to come from there. In the meantime, if you like, you can send me you letter, which I shall be glad to forward there, and you will get a reply within about two months' time. I pity you a bit for the reason that you speak in such a light manner about the friends of your own nationality and country!

A BALKANJI-BARI GATHER ING OF CHILDREN.

HAPPY TIME AT THE FOUNTAIN.

BRO. SULTAN MAHMUD (LUCKNOW): Anybody is most welcome to join our great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. I am very glad to know that a number of children of various castes and creeds have been holding meetings at your place every Sunday. Yes, you should affiliate it to our headquarters.

SIS. SUSHILA MAHALE (VILE PARLE: It is so good of you to continue to take interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari. When the centre at your place re-starts, I am quite sure, you will be of great help. Please convey my love to all the little ones of your Group.

Enrolment forms and full particulars of the Association have been sent to all who asked for them—about fifty in number this week.

* * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

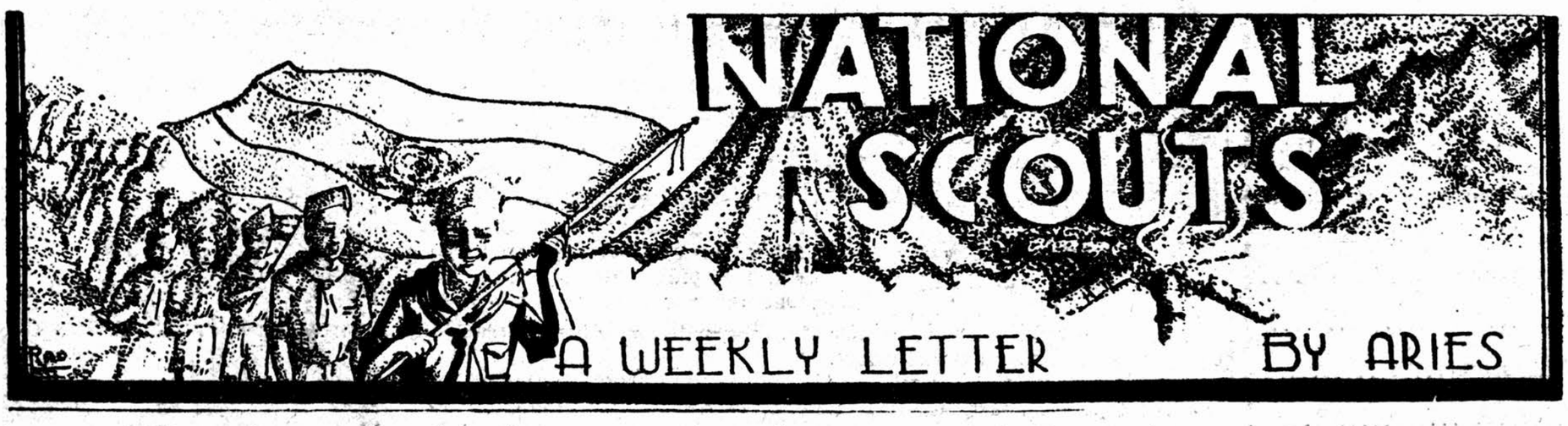
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

LEARNING TO HELP.

APPRECIATING NATURE



A Step Nearer

The sub-committee appointed by the Allahabad Conference met at New Delhi on the 15th of March. All the members with the exception of two were present, the conference met in the dual atmosphere of failure and relief. Failure of the unity conference was anticipated by the reactionary decisions of the head quarters Council of the B. P. Association which had by its resolutions insisted that the Imperialistic character of the Scout Movement must remain, as, according to it, that was the basic principle of the Scout Movement in India. There was a feeling of relief because most of the members anticipated the breaking of the Conference, and, therefore, the national elements who were bent upon restoring the genuine principles of Scouting expected to be left free to carry forward unhampered their desire for nationalization of a vital movement. There was, therefore, a good deal of surprise when the Nawab of Chatari raised a protest to the statement of Sjt. Shriham Bajpai, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, who had stated in his report that the Indian Head Quarters had practically turned down all the resolutions of the Allahabad Conference. Pt. Kunzru made it clear that to him no other interpretation of the resolutions seems plausible. Dr. Mehta of the I.N.S.A. also stated that the impression in Bombay was that the Head Quarters' Council had poured cold water over the Allahabad Conference. Relief was, therefore, turned into uncertainty as the representatives of the Head Quarters' Council seemed to be only wasting time by raising issue which were discussed threadbare at Allahabad. The Nawab of Chhatari once again raised the issue of the Promise and he reiterated the age-old arguments which were defeated beyond doubt at Allahabad. After half a day of discussion the old decision of Allahabad was reiterated, even the B. P. Association of Bombay voting against the Head Quarters' Council representatives: The I.N.S.A. agreed to accept the word 'State' in the Promise as a compromise measure but was not prepared to make further concession. The Conference then proceeded to clear up a Constitution which will be peaced before a fully representative Conference to be held during Easter at a convenient place.

The Girl Guides

The issue of the Girl Guides also loomed large before the Sub-Committee. Dr. Mehta refused to accept the word 'boy' before the name of the future Association and the Seva Samiti under no circumstances was ready to hand over the Girl Guides belonging to that Association to the tender mercies of the present G. G. Association. Mr. Kamath of the Madras Association had written that he was prepared to accept the word 'Boy' before the name of the Association provided it was also meant to include the 'girl'. Dr. Natu of the B. P. Association of Bombay desired that the National Scout Association should create a new and independent movement for the Girl Guides.

Dr. Mehta made it clear that the I.N.S.A. desired that the Boy and Girl movement should remain entirely separate units, but they must function together in order to establish full co-operation, common aims, policy, ideals and training. He further suggested that District (Local) Associations of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts should remain entirely independent and separate from each other. That both the Boy and Girl Scouts' Associations will elect common representative to a common Provincial Council. Whilst the representatives of the Girl Scouts will sit in the Provincial Council, they will also function separately as a Provincial Committee to manage the internal and routine affairs of the Girl Scout Movement.

The same principle will apply to the National Council.

All Officers of the Girl Scout Movement will be separate and will be democratically elected as in the male section of the Scout Association by the Girl Scout representatives only. The purpose of unity between two organizations is vital, imperative and necessary from the point of view of national needs. Throughout the leading and vital countries of the world the nation is built up as a whole, where men and women march shoulder to shoulder towards national culture, national progress and national emancipation. The National Scout Movement in India will not yield a millimetre on this fundamental issue. Any yielding on this point will mean an unforgivable betrayal of the girlhood of the country.

Welcome Barsi

The Scouts of the Barsi Municipality are now affiliated to the I.N.S.A. There are further inquiries from Colaba, Nadiad and other places. It is the duty of District Boards and Municipalities which are independent and autonomous bodies to save our youth from the menace of Imperialistic propaganda. The Municipalities and Local Boards will be rendering a great service to the children under their care if they apply to the I.N.S.A. for affiliation. Mr. Bhula bhai Desai the President of the I.N.S.A., is shortly to issue an appeal to the Local Boards and Municipalities of India for their enthusiastic support and no doubt that support would be forthcoming.

Need Of Propaganda

The Organizing Secretary of the I.N.S.A., Dr. Mehta, is likely to tour some of the Provinces in order to find out the strength of the National Movement and take measures for the spread of the National idea in the Scout Movement. He is likely to visit most of the Provinces and, if possible, meet the Educational Ministers, Scout Authorities and Authorities of important educational institutions. Municipalities and Local Boards An attempt is being made to secure the assistance of leading national papers in India who will be suggested to co-operate with the National Scout Movement and further its aims, ideals and organization The coming two months of vacations in Schools and Colleges must be fully utilised to carry forward constructive activities for the nation. and scouting deserves first attention as it serves to build citizenship in the service of the Motherland.

And This Propaganda

The other day I came across a little Indian girl, seven years old, her face radiant with typical Indian innocence and beauty. Lying full length on the ground, a crayon pencil in hand she was painting the outline of a picture. I was interested. Going nearer my interest increased double-fold as I saw on the innocent-looking picture book a Girl Guide Badge. The child, keen for the appreciation of her artistic talents, rushed book in hand to show the flower of her creation. I looked in. Alas! As I caught sight of the picture my feelings were angered, and with difficulty I maintained the smile upon my face, a mask over the anger hidden beneath, an anger that will be responded to in every true Indian heart. On the top of the page was written in bold letters the word 'India'. The next line—The Girl Guides Association, India Branch. A huge uncoloured Union Jack flew over the head of two Indian girls. On another side was a girl in sari. The centre of the page described Guide Uniforms emphasising communal differences—Hindus, Christians, Muslims, European girls in India wear British uniforms.

The innocent girl was colouring the Union Jack. Down on the tender brain cells of this innocent girl were stamped the impressions of foreign domination. And in season and outside season this very Girl Guides Association tells us that they do not fly the Union Jack. And thousands of this book must be distributed to ignorant teachers who are helpless victims of this propaganda. And this wide net cast and spread wide over our youth will continue unchecked, with many less apparent methods doing tremendous harm, till we decide to protect our children of such tender age on whom Imperialism is not ashamed to try a hand.

National Songs

Dr. Iqbal's "Hindustan Hamara."

(Taken from Policy, Organization and Rules (Provisional) 1937, of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Presidency.)

1. Saray jahan se achcha Hindoostan hamara
   Ham bulbulen hain usk! O gulsithan hamara.

2. Parbat O sab se ooncha hamsaya asman ka
   O santhari hamara. O passbaan hamara.

3. Godi men khelti hain uski hazaron nadiyan.
   Gulshan hain jin ke dam se rashk-e-jinan hamara.

4. Mazhab nahin sikhata aapas men bair rakhna
   Hindi hain ham, watan hai Hindoosthan hamara.

5. Yunan o Misr o Roma sab mit gaye jahan se
   Ab tak magar hai baki nam o nishan hamara.

6. Kuchh bat nai ke hasti mitthee nahinhamari
   Sathyon raha hai dushman thore zaman raha.

7. Iqbal koi mahram apna nahin jahan men
   Malum kya kisi ko dard e nihan hamara.

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK LTD.

Head Office:—KOTTAYAM.

FIXED DEPOSITS

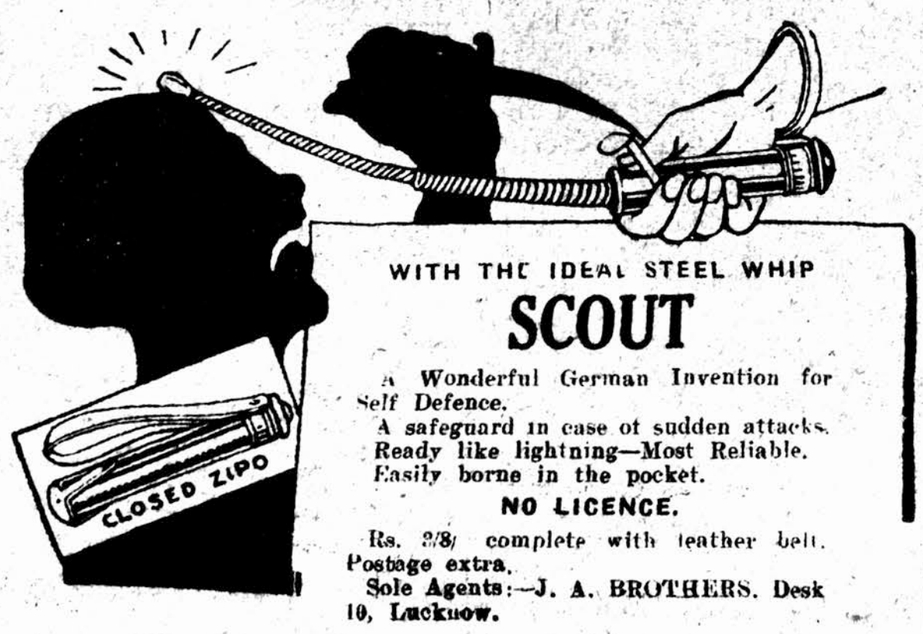
	per annum
6 Months	4-1/2 p.c.
12 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
24 Months	6-1/2 p.c.

Special rate for sums of Rs. 5,000 and above for two or more years.

Cheques and Drafts on any station in India accepted by us at par, and repayment of maturity of deposit, at par.

Enquiries regarding our Popular 3 years' Cash Certificates are solicited.

PROTECT YOURSELF



WITH THE IDEAL STEEL WHIP

SCOUT

A Wonderful German Invention for Self Defence.
A safeguard in case of sudden attacks.
Ready like lightning—Most Reliable.
Easily borne in the pocket.

NO LICENCE.

Rs. 3/8/ complete with leather belt. Postage extra.

Sole Agents:—J. A. BROTHERS. Desk 10, Lucknow.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

An Indian Globe Trotter In Ceylon

(Continued From Page 47)

Ruanwellia Dagoba, commenced by King Duttagamini in 137 B.C., is 380 ft. at the base and was originally 270 ft. high. The Abhayagiri (Mount of Safety) is the largest of the Dagobas, 330 ft. high and 1,150 ft. in circumference.

Sacred Bo-Tree

The sacred Bo-Tree here, planted in 288 B.C. by Sanga Mitta, sister of Mahinda who was chiefly responsible for the spread of Buddhism in Ceylon, has lived for 2,200 years, and is expected by all Buddhists to live for a like period in the future. Though small in size, it is held in great veneration. Ruins of other interest are also to be seen—statues of Buddha, bathing pools and elephant stables.

I visited the hot springs of Kanyai, 7 miles from Trincomalee. There are 7 wells in all, each having its own temperature and quite free from salt. The legend about the name of the wells is quite interesting. Kanyai is the name of Ravana's mother. Fearing one of Ravana's adventures to harass Devas (gods), Vishnu appeared as an old man and told him that his mother was dead. Ravana made these hot springs burst forth in order to perform the funeral ablutions of his mother

I found my stay in Ceylon quite enjoyable and the people most hospitable.

MOTHER CONGRATULATES SON ON GOLDEN WEDDING

Few parents live to congratulate their children on their golden wedding, but Mrs. A. Dalziel, of Cobden, Australia, has just done so, says Austral News. The "children", Mr. and Mrs. A. Dalziel recently celebrated this occasion, having been married at Daylesford (Victoria) in 1887. They received a congratulatory telegram from Mr. Dalziel's mother who is 93.

THE MOTHER

Once she was a maid so fair.
She had no troubles hard to bear.
Now, her back is slightly bent,
Age, to her hair, has silver lent.
Once her hands were soft and white;
Now their smoothness has gone quite.
They are hard, the nails all brittle.
Rough tasks she did for all her little
Children. And do they ever now
Think of that Mother? And if so, bow
Their heads in prayer, to think of all
She did for them? E'er hear her call
So soft and sweet, when she would ask
Some one of them to do a task?
How calm; how serene she always was,
Nor lost her temper Ah! Because
She loved them so, those children small
To whom she gave her love.....her all!
Where are they now, those children dear?
Her heart it aches, with pride..... with fear
For they are scattered, far and wide
Some on the land, some on the tide.
While she is left, with mem'ries sweet
Thinking of when they'll once more meet.
She wonders..... will it be on Earth?
Or in Heaven, in Life's new birth?
And wond'ring..... gently falls as'een.

A SPORTS CHRONICLE

INDIA'S POSITION IN DIFFERENT GAMES

(By P. N. Bhatia)

Cricket and Hockey having been dealt with elsewhere in this journal, I will confine myse lf in short to various other branches of Sport that interest India.'

Coming first to Tennis one cannot but wonder at the not-too-flattering position India holds in Lawn Tennis ranking. It has to be conceded straightway that it is not necessarily a racket and time to play tennis that leads to the high standard of present-day tennis.

Tennis, as it is played to-day, is a skilled performance and to be a skilled exponent immense practice and training are essential. Front-rank players of the world to-day have put in long periods of consistent and intensive coaching at the hands of masters of the game. But when we look to India, we find rare and faint efforts at real coaching of their tennis talent. People feel that, perhaps, it is the duty of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to attend to this coaching business. Maybe, they are right, but few realize that the finances of the Association are poor and without generous help from patrons of the game little coaching of value is possible. The way out of such conditions, it is felt, is to bring into being a body of Indian coaches. This will be an economical move and be also within the finances of the All-India L. T. A. The way to achieve this would be to send a number of good playing markers to England to be trained only in sound methods of coaching in tennis.

The reason why England is given preference for the training of Indian coaches is because in no other country so great an attention is paid towards such training. The drawback, in this idea of turning markers into coaches is that they lack education and to convey teaching through an interpreter is a problem. If only some of India's front-rank players could turn professionals the coaching problem of this country would be solved as most of them have a good education and a fine knowledge of the game, which are great assets in the making of a successful coach.

Football

That the standard of Indian Football is improving is definite. The visit of the Islington Corinthians, the first British Football Team to come to India, has proved this. This team came with a big reputation and people felt that Indian footballers would not stand up to them, but with them away India is proud of the performances of her teams against the touring side. A member of the Corinthian side, when asked of his views on Indian Football, said: "The standard of play more so in Bengal area was much higher than we expected and your bare-footed players are a marvel."

Birthplace

How many people in Western India realize that Bombay is the birthplace of Indian Football? Few do, because when we think of Indian Football our minds travel to Calcutta. The First game of which there is any record is a match played in 1802 between an Army side and a team representing Bombay. It is strange that though Calcutta now is the centre of the football in the early days more of the game was played in Western India, the Punjab and the United Provinces. The spread of football in India is mainly due to military efforts. When Civilians started taking to the game, then one sees Bengal playing a great part and till to-day it must be acknowledged that Bengal does more for football than any other part of India. The biggest tournament in the country is run there, known as the I.F.A. Shield.

Federation

The formation of the All-India Football Federation will, I am sure, help the game in other parts and, perhaps, it may not be long before India will be at par on International Football field, as she is in other games.

Athletics

Coming to Athletics I cannot help referring to opinions expressed by that great figure in the Sports World, Mr. G. D. Sondhi, member of the International Olympic Committee. He condemns India straightway as not being a sports-conscious country and says a great deal how this can be cured. He asks for more grounds and running tracks, but says that this alone will not make the country sports-conscious. He says that the cult of sports must be encouraged in schools. Tournaments for school-boys must increase, the general public be induced to take part in sports meetings actively and as spectators. The athletic and sports movement must be spread through open and close tournaments. Coaching, Mr. Sondhi points out, is an urgent necessity. India's standard is improving, but very slowly and this slow rise may stop when further progress by athletes themselves without coaches is not possible. Equally along with coaching he places a quality which he terms "Big Experience." Much is done for prowess in athletics by experience gained at big meets. It cures stage-fright and teaches the technique of big competition.

Mr. Sondhi advocates the founding of an Indian Amateur Athletics Federation. He feels that the work of the Indian Olympic Association is getting beyond successful control and to use his own words: "Its hands cannot hold all the growing babies." Hence, it is opportune that a separate organisation should foster and control athletics. Separate bodies already control Hockey, Tennis, Football and Cricket and are doing excellent work. The Indian Olympic Association should be prepared to lighten its shoulders of an overload.

Wrestling

Wrestling has always had a great following, and perhaps, the interest in this national sport has risen during the winter of 1937-'38 by the presence of a number of foreign wrestlers in this country. Wrestling would appear a game for the middle-aged men, if we are to judge by the ages of India's front-rank wrestlers. Gama is about 58, Imam Bux has passed 52, Chhota Gama is over 40, Allah Bux of Delhi is two score and ten, the same is the case of Shahabuddin of Lahore, Venkappa Barud of Kolhapur has seen his forty-second birthday, Goonga is at the 40 mark and as we go through a list of Indian wrestlers one cannot help but notice that there are very few young men. The younger ones one notices are Hamida of Amritsar (31), Daula Mohammad also of Amritsar (33) and Harbans Singh, All-In Champion of the Orient. This may be due to the fact that Amateur wrestling is not sufficiently encouraged in India.

Gama

Gama, from his own claims, and, apparently from acknowledgment of those interested in Indian Wrestling, remains India's pride and Word's No. 1. People might say that he has not fought several wrestlers who have thrown down the glove to him, but they forget that the same challengers have refused to meet Hamida and Imam Bux, who acknowledge Gama as their superior. Gama has not refused to fight; what he has said is fight Hamida and Imam—beat any of them—and I shall enter the ring against you. None of the foreign wrestlers were prepared to do this. Yet in Europe or in America, an unknown boxer or wrestler cannot dream of meeting a world's title-holder till he has proved his worth against minor men. Gama has ever been ready to give battle but none came forward though his terms have always been very reasonable.

Edmund Kraemer

Coming to the recent invasion of foreign wrestlers, I easily put Edmund Von Kraemer, who came before them, and is still in India, as the best of the group. After him could be placed Jeji Goldstein from Palestine and then Riza Bey, the Turk. There were others who were spectacular scrappers such as Wong Bock Cheung, but talking about their performances from an Indian wrestling point of view, there was not much talent nor technique in what they did. They might have pleased a huge crowd—human nature still has in it an under-current of brutality.

Kraemer so far has been the only man who has fought Indians on absolutely equal terms and claimed no advantage whatsoever. He was tenacious, courageous and had marvellous endurance. He was always popular wherever he fought.

Polo

A few observations on the great galloping game Polo would be in place here as this sport has had its origin in India and its history tells one that it was first played in an Indian State called Manipur. We hear next of Polo being played at Calcutta, in the year 1600, from where it was taken up by other parts of India and then went to England. Polo as then played was rather an adventurous affair and there was no off-side, fouling was not debarred and one could cross and hook a stick with liberty. The only breaks in the game occurred when a goal was scored or the ball went out of play. This game in its days of origin was played between teams chosen from various villages and went to form regular tournaments. The best teams used to meet at Manipur. An old drawing of a Polo team shows a player's 'pagri' tied over his head and ears, then round his neck and under his chin, evidently to give protection against injuries. The winter of 1937-'38 has been a great year for India, the Home of Polo, as some of the best International Polo talent was available for the bigger tournaments. Before coming to visitors, let us say something of India's leading players.

Jaipur

There is His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur boasting a 9-goal handicap. He is a great seeded player, has ranked high up the list of the world's 10 best backs.

Rao Raja Hanut Singh, another Jaipur player, also boasts of a 9-goal handicap. Critics consider him the world's best No. 3.

Another Jaipur player Rajkumar Prithi Singh, with a 8-goal handicap, ranks fourth in the world as forward No. 1.

Other Indian players that come to mind are His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, Captain Mir Towfik Ali, Major-General Nawab Mahbub Khusru Jung, Mr. Mohammed Habibullah and Mr. Hanut Singh.

One cannot get away after talking of Indian Polo stars and fail to mention two young players from Jodhpur, who will yet rank amongst the world's best. They are Mr. K. Zabar Singh and Mr. K. Mohan Singh. They played brilliantly in a junior tournament at Bombay and critics had nothing but praise for their display.

The international Polo stars we were privileged to see this year, were General Balding, who earned fame when playing against America for England and was brilliant for the Jaguars when they won the Roehampton and Coronation Cups in England. Bob Skene was another player. He belonged to that famous team Ratanada and has played for Goulburn. That great Argentine player Hesketh Hughes also played in India during the last season. He has proved to be a quick and dashing No. 1.

Laddi Sanford of America also played in India last year. Another player of note that came to India for the last season was the Hon. W. K. Rous, He ran the famous Jaguars in England last year.

The Army in India boasts of some really good players prominent amongst whom are Major Claud Prat of the 15th Lancers, Captain Butler of the 13/18 Hussers, Captain Tony Sanger of the P.A.V.O. Cavalry, Captain Richard Hammer of the same regiment and Humphry Guiness, of the Royal Scotts Greys, who has played back for England.

I am told that this visit of International Polo stars is not going to be the last, and there is to be a greater invasion. All this is a great compliment to Indian Polo.

CHILDREN OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

(Continued From Page 9)

accommodation for 1,500,000 pupils; 1,500 in towns and 2,800 in rural districts.

Children's theatres and children's cinemas are perhaps the greatest contribution that the Soviet civilisation has made in the sphere of education. There are 3 Children's Threatres in Moscow and a 100 altogether in the U.S.S.R. There are theatres in the professional adult actors and actresses perform plays specially written for children.

There are three Children's Cinemas in Moscow and 150 in the U.S.S.R., where films specially made for children, or adult films considered suitable for children, are shown. Children under 16 are excluded from the public cinemas, as every child in Moscow goes to the children's cinema regularly.

There is a special department of the main publishing house, called the Dyetizdat, which deals only with children's books. The number of publications planned for 1937, by this Department, represents, with its 12,000,000 copies almost half the total publications of the main publishing house, (Goslitzdat). This is striking evidence of the importance and circulation of the children's books.

In the rival thought currents of the world, which direction do the Soviet children face? Whilst in Fascist countries the general educational and cultural tendencies are typified by the Nazi official ou'cry: "When I hear the word culture, I loosen my revolver!" in the Soviet world Lenin's dictum stands forth: "Without books there is no knowledge; without knowledge no communism."

The children of the October Revolution are a guarantee of peace, culture and democracy and the ultimate victory of socialism. Lenin, the incorruptible and great champion of the downtrodden, has truly said: "Give me four years to teach the children and the seed I have sown will never be uprooted."

KUOMINTANG MARCHES ON

(Continued From Page 12)

ghai were massacred and the labour unions were either smashed completely or suppressed. He followed this up by driving the forces of the Hankow group out of Nanking which his troops occupied on April 18th and set up a Right-Wing Kuomintang there.

The Hankow group began losing ground. At Changsha where the Communists dominated the local administration they had proceeded to confiscate land without being authorised to do so by the Hankow Government. Wang Chiang-wei protested against the forcible and "unauthorised" seizure of land but Borodin who was fully alive to the danger of provoking a reaction by these measures was hampered by the support given by the Third International, at Moscow, to Roy, who, Borodin asserted, was responsible for the movement. On the 21st May, 1927, the Military Commanders at Changsha rose in revolt and suppressed the Labour Unions. The Communists were now hard-pressed and in full retreat.

Labour Unions Suppressed

But worse was to follow. On the 6th April, a raid on the Russian Embassy at Peking organised by Chang Tso-lin resulted in the seizure of a number of documents which, it it alleged, revealed Soviet plans for bringing about a proletarian revolution in China. The publication of these documents swung the moderate Leftists away from the Communists and considerably weakened the Communist party. This was followed on the 1st June by an incident which completely broke up the Hankow group. Roy revealed certain secret instructions (which had been telegraphed to him and Borodin from Moscow) to Wang Ching-wei, the radical leader of the Left Wing, who it must be remembered was not a Communist. These secret orders advised them to seize land in the name of the Communist Party, to raise a separate Communist army and to work for the super-session of the Kuomintang which was to be replaced with a purely Communist organisation. This indiscretion of Roy caused the defection of a large number of radicals from the Communist Party including the two leaders of the Left Wing, Wang Ching-wei and Sun fo. These two shortly came an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsing and decided to expel the Russians. In July, a Kuomintang army entered Hankow and suppressed the Labour Unions. Simultaneously the Hankow Political Council formally ordered the expulsion of the Communists. Borodin and his Russian advisers, deprived of any other alternative, left on an overland journey, the only route now open for them, for Moscow. It was the end of the liason with the Communists.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

ACT

IF YOU WANT

THINGS YOUR WAY

MARCH

OFFERS AT

HALF PRICE

Boons To Married

AKSIR NO. 44.—A good aphrodisiac and retentive. Exhilarates heart and brain. For this efficacy it is called Falak Sair. Price Re. 1 per tola.

DATTAYAKUTI.—It imparts vigour and pleasure to the heart and brain. Price Re. 1 per tola.

TILA NO. 8.—A good source of love. One dose generally convinces. Price Rs. 12 per tola, sample one masha Re. 1-2-0.

TILA NO. 11.—A pleasing preparation for couples. Price Re. 1 per tola.

KHUSHKA.—An astringent for loose parts, Imparts youthful firmness in the female body. Price Re. 1.

AKSIR NO. 87.—Very useful after the act. It preserves strength and spirits. Price Re. 1 for 64 pills. 1st quality Rs. 4 for 64 pills, Sample annas 8.

DABBA IMSAK.—Containing best retentive medicines. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Sex Tonics

AKSIR NO. 1:—Aphrodisiac and tonic for Impotency. Also beneficial for neuralgic disorders. Price 64 pills Rs. 4, 8 pills As. 8

AKSIR NO. 10:—A tonic for impotence. Price for 64 pills Rs. 2. Special quality with Kasturi is super-efficacious. Invigorates the body. Price for 64 pills is Rs. 4, sample As. 8.

AKSIR NO. 20:—A good tonic, imparts energy and builds the constitution. Preserves youth upto old age. Price for 32 pills Rs. 2, 1st quality 32 pills Rs. 6, 8 pills Rs. 1-8-0.

AKSIR NO. 50:—A good elixir for rich folk. King of Aphrodisiacs, a specific cure for sexual debility. Price 30 pills Rs. 14, 8 pills Rs. 4.

AKSIR NO. 71:—Infuses vigour and energy into the system. Price 4 drams Rs. 4, 2 drams Rs. 2.

DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 3:—A general tonic, aphrodisiac and retentive as well. Price for 16 pills Rs. 8, 4 pills Rs. 2.

TILA NO. 14:—Beneficial for impotents. Infuses new life in withered tissues. Price Rs. 6 per phial, Rs. 3 for half phial.

Vital Tonics

AKSIR NO. 4.—A specific for Spermatorrhoea, Nocturnal Pollution and premature ejaculation. Price for 64 pills, Rs. 2, 32 pills Re. 1.

AKSIR NO. 5.—A specific for producing natural retentive power. It is also a tonic for the body. Price for 20 tolas Rs. 3

AKSIR NO. 19.—Bang Bhasma. It removes all seminal disorders especially Spermatorrhoea and produces semen and energises the weaklings. Price Rs. 10 per tola. Re. 1-4-0 for 1 1/2 mashas.

AKSIR NO. 30.—It produces semen in large quantity. By continued use, it removes all the seminal disorders. Price Rs. 2, for 20 tolas, sample As. 8.

AKSIR NO. 34.—A unique preparation for Spermatorrhoea. Aphrodisiac and tonic as well. Price Rs. 2, for 30 pills, sample As. 8, 1st quality Rs. 5 for 32 pills, Rs. 1-4-0 for 8 pills.

AKSIR NO. 65 (b).—A cure for night emissions, Spermatorrhoea, premature ejaculation, etc. Price for 10 tolas is Re. 1.

AKSIR NO. 72.—Specific for making the semen capable of reproduction. Price for 200 pills is Rs. 3.

A UNIQUE DEVICE

By depositing some money in the month of March you can avail of this concession throughout the year, while ordering medicines or having them prescribed for you and your family, from time to time, until the deposit exhausts.

Write for the:— FREE BOOKLET

"MANHOOD LOST AND REGAINED"

AND

The Big Catalogue

of Medicines to—

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AMRITDHARA Lahore

Irish Seamen & Workers Boycott Japanese Goods

Japan's Latest: "Ministry For Asiatic Affairs"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON. (By Air Mail.)

DUBLIN.—A complete boycott of all Japanese goods entering the port of Dublin has been decided on by the Irish Seamen's and Port Workers' Union.

All arrangements to make the boycott effective are in hand. A big consignment of Japanese goods is expected shortly and the first move will be made when these arrive in the port. Eamonn Lynch, Secretary of the Irish Trades Union Congress, said that the Executive is going into the whole matter at its next meeting but that in the meantime the dockers Union had full power to declare and carry out a boycott, and also to call for the co-operation of the entire trade union movement.

The Hands-Off-China Movement is making efforts here to have the Irish Government place an embargo on Japanese imports. Imports from Japan in 1936 totalled £408,427, consisting mainly of artificial silk goods, canned fish and other foods, toys and cotton goods, and so on, while Irish exports were £157.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM

LONDON.—The German Army, as the greatest food consumer in Germany, is urged by a writer in the periodical "Deutsche Verwaltung" to set the civil population a good example by eating what is recommended in Field Marshal Goering's Four-year Plan.

Soldiers, says the article, should include their menu whale meat, sugar made of wood, German sago, German rice, and German spices made of yeast, milk, or vegetables, and dried potatoes.

Experiments have recently been carried out in making blocks of dried sauerkraut and rhubarb to save the tin normally used for preserved food.

LONDON.—It is stated here that in an endeavour to neutralise the effect of the Nobel Prize Committee's decision in awarding last year's Peace Prize to Carl Ossietsky, a prisoner of the Gestapo, the German press is publishing an alleged statement in which the prize-winner "confesses" that the award had nothing to do with his past literary activity, and should be looked upon as "a political manoeuvre", directed against the Reich.

JAPAN'S LATEST

LONDON.—According to the latest issue of "Nichi-Nichi", of Tokyo, which reached London yesterday, the Japanese Government circles are earnestly considering the organisation of a new "Ministry for Asiatic Affairs" to unify the various services, which now work in the territories annexed, occupied or controlled by Japan in Asia and the Pacific area.

The new Ministry would thus gain command over the following organisations: Imperial Cabinet Committee for Manchukuo, Asiatic Office, Chinese Culture Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chinese Bureaus in Formosa, Korea, Sakhalin and the South Sea Possessions.

AGREEMENT IN INDIA.

Says the "spectator":—

"The suggestion that the Constitution dispute in India might ultimately have good results, not bad, has in the end been justified. The resignation of the Ministries in Bihar and the United Provinces was not followed by like action elewhere, and in those two Provinces themselves not only have the resignations been withdrawn, but joint statements by the Governor and the Prime Minister on the question in dispute have been issued in each case. As to procedure, there are to be no wholesale releases of political prisoners (the numbers concerned in Bihar and the United Provinces are small) but each case is to be reviewed by the Governor and the Minister, and it may be assumed that the Governor will do his utmost to avoid disagreement. This leaves the much more difficult situation in Bengal to be dealt with in the same way. The most encouraging feature of the whole controversy is the evidence of a new sense of political responsibility in India. That is true of the Ministries themselves, of the Press and of the Indian National Congress. which was studious to do nothing to extend or aggravate the dispute. All this is precisely the effect which everyone hoped the institution of autonomy would have. There are moreover, satisfactory signs that the sympathy expressed in this country with Indian aspirations has had a definitely emollient effect."

INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS.

Says the "Time and Tide":—

"The Release of Prisoners Crisis in India is over. For our readers we restate briefly the issue that matters. Mr Gandhi, it is certain—and a large body of Congress opinion supports him—intends to enter the Federation. However unsatisfactory, the Constitution can be amended later, and India's social and communal problems are too serious for another period of strife to be tolerable. But it will be impossible for even Mr. Gandhi to carry Congress with him, on the general support of British India outside Congress circles unless the Princes make a beginning of representation for their subjects and see clearly that the end must be equality of status with the citizens of British India. Fortunately, this point of view is appreciated by some of the most influential Princes, and if we have heard little of this major problem it is chiefly because the Indian constitutional problem is in process of adjustment. This is good news for all of us, and India is at present almost the only region of the globe that affords any comfort for the harassed people of these islands."

COULD HARDLY RISE FROM HER CHAIR

Thought There Was No Cure For Rheumatism

BUT ONE BOTTLE OF KRUSCHEN BANISHED IT

This woman was such a confirmed sufferer from rheumatism that she thought it was incurable. She could hardly rise from her chair when she agreed to give Kruschen Salts a trial. But before she had finished one bottle her rheumatism was leaving her. Here is her letter:—

"I had rheumatism so badly that once I got into a chair I found great difficulty in rising again. My friend told me to try Kruschen Salts, but I thought it was a foolish idea, as there seemed to me to be no cure for rheumatism. My friend gave me two doses to try, so that I need not buy a bottle unless I benefited by it. I took one dose on Monday and another on Tuesday, and by then my pain had moved to another part of my body. Well, that was a good start, so I bought a bottle and it gave me great joy to find my rheumatism disappearing, and now for a long time I have been free." —(Miss) A R.

Do you realise what causes rheumatism? Nothing but sharp-edged uric acid crystals which form as the result of sluggish eliminating organs. Kruschen Salts can always be counted upon to clear those painful crystals from the system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

HOW NAZIS ROSE TO POWER

A remarkable account of the rise of the Nazi party from its early days, and vivid first-hand portraits of Hitler and other leading Nazis before and after they came to power, are contained in Kurt G. W. Ludecke's "I knew Hitler (Jarrolds, 10s. 6d.), published to-day.

The author joined the Nazi Party in 1922. From then until he escaped from a German prison to America in 1934 he saw much of Hitler, and was entrusted with such tasks as conducting a Nazi Press bureau in Washington and acting as the Fuehrer's envoy to Mussolini.

Eight months' imprisonment in a concentration camp, during which the author states that he saw—and to some extent suffered—the most appalling brutalities, must have made it difficult for him to retain complete objectivity towards Hitler and his regime.

In assessing the latter part of the book, at any rate, due weight must be given to that fact.

Herr Ludecke's present view of Germany may be gathered from the dedication of his book, which, in a pointed reference to the "purge" of June 30, 1934, he inscribes as "In memory of Capt. Ernst Roehm, Gregor Strasser, and many other Nazis who were betrayed, murdered and traduced in their graves."

"LIKE A SCOURGE"

When the author first met Hitler in 1922 his critical faculty was swept away. "I do not know how to describe the emotions that swept over me as I heard this man," he says. "His words were like a scourge."

He was introduced to him, "still perspiring, dishevelled, in his dirty trench-coat, his hair plastered against his brow, his face pale, his nostrils distended."

"Next to Hitler, the man most impressive to me at that time was Capt. Roehm . . . . He was a brilliant leader of men, an excellent officer, fearless and straightforward . . . he was of decisive importance to the Party, finding money, arms and men at the most critical times. Without him the Fuehrer could never have reached the Chancellorship."

In 1922, a month before the Fascist "March on Rome," Ludecke was sent to Milan, as Hitler's envoy, to see Mussolini. Hitler's final instruction was the brutally direct. "Rip out of Mussolini whatever you can."

When Ludecke sounded Mussolini on his attitude towards the Germans in the South Tyrol (taken from Austria after the Great War), the Italian answered: "No discussion about that—ever"!

VIVID PORTRAITS OF LEADERS

Among Ludecke's portraits of Nazi leaders are the following:

Rosenberg: "His arrogant reserve and coldness were insulting, a strain on any relationship; but when he spoke he revealed himself at once as a thinker."

Streicher: "The scourge of the Jews", agreeing to go on a three weeks' fast, but discovered on the third day "in a quiet restaurant tucking into an enormous omelette."

Goebbels: "On the platform he is a pure wizard. There, the only ample thing about him comes into play—his penetrating voice, a great, sometimes sonorous tone that emphasises his physical meagreness by contrast. When he opens his lips to orate, it is as if Niagara came pouring from an eye-dropper."

REARMAMENT PERILS

In September, 1932, Ludecke had an interview with Hitler in Berlin, six months before he came to power. The future of the Nazi movement and Germany's need of allies were discussed with frankness.

"Possible foreign complications give me headaches," said Hitler. "Can I fool these gentlemen abroad for any length of time? That's the question. What will Britain say, France, the United States, once I'm Chancellor . . .?

"Will I be able to rearm Germany before they get on to me and strike at me with a preventive war? That depends largely, I suppose, on whether they have the leadership and guts to strike—and if they can get the people to go to war again. And that I doubt!"

At the mention of Hindenburg, Hitler is quoted as saying: "I need Hindenburg—I need that feeble-minded old bull, that senile dodo . . . . .

"I need his prestige for the transition period, until I've consolidated my power. With his prestige behind me I can proceed step by step—I can get rid of Versailles, I can rearm, I can get allies.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

J. A. Spender Warns Journalists Against Impending Danger

LONDON, (By Mail).

"These are times of very real peril for the freedom of the Press" declared Mr. J. A. Spender, in an address on "The Journalist and the Public" to the Institute of Journalists here.

"It is totally extinguished in one half of the world, and, in the other half, there are enough enemies of liberty who will gladly seize any handle that we may give them. I would appeal to those who may not have reflected on this matter to bear in mind that a very few false steps may seriously prejudice the liberties which are the common cause of the whole profession".

NO BOUNDARIES

The need for a closer definition of the word "journalist" was stressed by Mr. Spender. "The difficulty of our profession in these days", he said, "is that it has no boundaries".

Referring to the Journalists' (Registration) Bill, sponsored by the Institute, Mr. Spender said that the House of Commons had been incensed by certain recent incidents, and by the defiant claim of certain newspapers to do exactly what they chose. The Press might think itself fortunate if some clever young M. P. did not draft a Bill by which the House of Commons would impose its own discipline on the journalistic profession, and pass it through as a private member's Bill.

SET HOUSE IN ORDER

"We think it to be the far better way", Mr. Spender went on, "that we should be given the means of setting our house in order that public authorities should undertake that task for us. We do not trust officials who may obtain power to correct our manners not to use it to stop our voices.

"In this country the liberties of the Press are never likely to be demolished by a frontal attack, but they may be undermined and grubbed away on the plausible excuse of stopping abuses which we ourselves are unable to defend.

FETTERS ON PRESS

"The French Press in the last few months has been threatened with a measure making any writing which may damage the national credit or send capital abroad a penal offence. The necessity of such a measure may be argued in the most persuasive and plausible terms, yet there is hardly anything which, in the hands of an arbitrary executive, it could not be made to cover".

INDIANS ABROAD

(Continued From Page 43)

riages and of the ownership of the property by the European wives of the Indians were insignificant to justify the enactment of such a measure. The objective of the White settlers, it seems, is not to stop such cases but simply to hurl an insult on the Indians.

The Indian community is agitated not because these Bills would inflict great loss on them financially or otherwise, but because it aims at lowering their prestige before the civilized world.

British Guiana

From British Guiana, where the Indian community is comparatively better off, comes a news of rather alarming nature that the Government of that colony has decided to provide a ship this year for the repatriation of about 600 destitute Indians to India from British Guiana. It is certainly a very unwise step on the part of our countrymen desiring to come back to India. Perhaps they do not know the conditions in India, which would make their position worse still here. Some time back an inquiry was made by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sannayasi into the conditions under which repatriated Indians were living on their arrival in India from South Africa and other colonies. His conclusions were really very illuminating. Swamiji pointed out that repatriated Indians were living mostly in great poverty and suffering, an altogether miserable life, and all of them whom he met, were anxious to go back to the countries they had come from. He emphasised that the Indians should not be encouraged to leave their adopted country, with a view to settle in India permanently under adverse conditions, and advised intending visitors to remain in their own colonies.

The condition of these Indians who had come to India so far has not yet been satisfactorily solved, and we now hear of another batch coming to India soon. I am sure they would be most unwelcome in India, and it is the duty of the Indian Government to press on the Colonial Office to persuade them to remain in British Guiana, and advise these people directly not to invite miseries by coming over to India.

Wanted Indian Agents-General

Repatriation has been continuing for some time, though in a very limited number. But it is no good, and it is time this practice was stopped for all time to come in the best interests of these Indian themselves. I suggest that the Indian leaders in those colonies should take up the question more seriously and see that no Indian comes to India for permanent settlement. It, however, does not mean the discouragement of those who wish to pay a brief visit to the motherland. Besides these specific questions in these colonies, there are several other important questions relating to the rights, privileges, and status of our countrymen abroad. Out of the many, I shall confine my remarks here to one only, and it is about the appointment of the Agents-General of the Government of India in some colonies like Fiji, Trinidad, British Guiana, etc. to look after the welfare of the Indian community in those colonies, far away from India.

Indians in these colonies have been requesting the Government of India for a pretty long time to appoint agents in their countries to look after their legitimate interests and their demand is not a new one now. But no heed was paid to these requests.

In the last Simla session of the Council of State Dr. Hirdaya Nath Kunzru raised this question by means of a resolution. In moving the resolution he made out a strong case for the appointment of these agencies in these colonies. This time the spokesman of the Indian Government accepted the resolution on its behalf and assured the House that it would take up the question with the Colonial Office in London.

We have been since awaiting the results of the representations of the Indian Government in this matter and looking forward to an early appointment. But the reports received so far are far from satisfactory. It is reported that the Colonial Office does not see eye to eye with the Government of India, and this proposal is being constantly opposed by that office..

There is a section among our people abroad, who do not hope to gain anything by these appointments. But, to my mind, they can be of some use provided the right sort of man is appointed to fill up the post.

As these lines are being written, I have a message from New Delhi that a successor to Sir Syed Raza Ali, an Agent in South Africa, is likely to be an I.C.S. man. It is certainly most unfortunate. An official cannot be expected to exercise any wholesome influence on the non-official Indian with whom he has to deal. At a time when Indians are doubtful about its utility, it is most undesirable, and I think only the right type of public man can restore confidence in the people in India and abroad.

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM, winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty.

She says, "That well-known saying 'my face is my fortune' is literally true in my case. The glaring lights of the film studio are merciless in their exposure of a neglected skin. That is why I take the utmost pains with my skin. My career and my happiness depend on it.

.....

The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, 3rd Floor, BOMBAY.

Photography As Vital Creative Art

It Is A Most Popular Hobby And Can Be Made To Pay Its Own Way

"Photography is not only a hobby to be indulged in by all and sundry who can afford it; but pursued with sincerity and earnestness, it can be made the means of exposition of one's creative faculty and sense of beauty. Then it does not become a mere button-pressing business but require of the man who handles the camera an amount of passionate study which alone can lead to the ultimate joy which photography is capable of giving", said Mr. M. Desai in the course of a lecture on "Photography For Pleasure And Profit" delivered under the auspices of the Adult Education Association. The following are extracts from lecture.

But unfortunately with the existence of numerous developing and printing houses which cater for the caprices of amateurish photographers nobody has the perseverance to find what is really the secret of the craft namely proper developing and printing which alone reveals the faults and defects of exposures, thus leading to the avoidance of these in future an experience which is bound to advance the artistic talent of a man. It is on account of this that photography is very expensive and from my own experience I tell you that it can be made a self-supporting hobby with little intelligence and imagination.

EXPENSIVE CAMERA NOT NECESSARY

There is a general belief that an expensive camera is needed to make better pictures. But as a matter of fact much of the best work is still being done with apparatus that would be laughed to scorn by many of the fortunate owners of the up-to-date instruments and the reason for this is that these less modern workers have perforced learned the limitations and possibilities of their relatively crude apparatus. In short the quality of the picture you take does not depend on the camera but with the man behind the camera.

20 MILLION AMATEURS

Apart from the different phases of photography in its service to mankind it is as a hobby for the amateur that he probably claims the interest of the greatest number of camera users. As a hobby it has grown to an enormous extent in recent years and it has been estimated that here are at least 20 million amateur camera users on this earth. A great impetus was given by the introduction of the sensitive film on a flexible celluloid base and the perfection of modern roll-films and the multiplicity of simple cameras for their use have been responsible for much of the widespread popularity of the amateur's photography. Nowadays the camera has become a popular, regular and constant compilation of the holiday-maker and is a recorder of every personal incident and accident. This kind of photography has become non-seasonal and the serious amateur with picture-making aspirations uses the camera all the year round.

Travel photography has been completely neglected in India. I was amazed to find that out of the hundreds of photographs shown to me by a friend of mine who had been on a long tour in northern India last year none confirmed to modern editorial requirements, of human interest action or stunt or other present-day journalistic angles there were simply no examples available. All were simple records of Moghul monuments conventional kind of landscapes showing Kashmir scenes and even these were not particularly good. It is only when travel photography is used for social propaganda that it becomes a really smart and up-to-date. I had recently a chance of seeing some Russian travel pictures which fall right in the line of modern press requirements. Plenty of brains and care were used and the human angle was exploited for all it is worth.

The illustrated press to-day depends almost entirely on photography for the presentation of pictures of its readers. Not only are the enterity of new pictures secured in the first place by means of the camera but these and all other relations are dependant on photographic processes, by which they are converted into the printing blocks that enable the pictures to appear on the printed page. Without photography the illustrated journalism but with it every event that is happening everywhere is recorded in pictures to appear on the printed page.

EXTENSION IN RANGE

In education, medicine and commerce the cine-camera play an important part and in sub-standard form provides a further hobby for hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic amateurs. The introduction of sound cinematograph for presentation has been another land-mark and the talking picture as a remarkable achievement is accepted without question. This development is dependant on projection. The utilisation of infra-red light rays has also proved very effective and by the use of special infra-red filters and plates extension of mist and haze has extended the range of the camera. Unfortunately this has not been still tried by anybody in India and this branch of photography is very notable in dealing with the photography of writing on valuable paper that have been burned or become charred in a fire in the detection of forgeries in the diagnosis of certain diseases etc

In this age of rapid revolution mechanical invention and speed with new ideas appear and develop fully in the minimum of time photography stands out as a wonder example of a process approximating to the miraculars, not only in itself but in its numerous applications. With the realisation of the part that photography is playing in its triumphant progress in our modern life one may well wonder what its future activities will be. There appears to be no limit to its creative accomplishments in every direction and the mechanisation of many of its performances to-day suggests a greater perfection of results in the future.

It is a pity that India has not still tried to make this hobby a popular one and I wish all the schools in India would give some preliminary lessons in this art which is very rapidly progressing. It is a protein process of infinite possibilities and without limitations. As a hobby it is the soundest and can be made to pay its own way.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A young man gave a graphic description of a narrow escape he had had from an enraged bull.

"I seized him by the tail," he exlaimed, "an' there I was! I was afraid to hold on, and I dare not let go!"

"Between the horns of a dilemma, as it were," ventured his pretty companion.

"No," replied the young man. "I wasn't between the horns at all; and, besides, he wasn't a dilemma, he was a Jersey!"

* * *

The farmer was complaining to the shop-keeper about the quality of some matches he had bought.

"What, they won't strike?" asked the shop-keeper. "You watch this. I draw one across my cordurroy breeches and it blazes up instantly."

"Eh, that may be so," retorted the farmer, "but I'h not coming a matter of four miles to borrow your breeches every time I wants to light my old pipe."

* * *

"How much cider did you make this year?" asked one farmer of another.

"Fifteen barrels."

The first man took another sip.

"I reckon," he said, "if you'd had another apple you might ha' made another barrel."

* * *

Both had spent many years in boarding-houses in many parts of the country, and when they met their conversation consisted of one topic—food. Now they had met in a little market town.

"Tell me," said one, "do you have much variety in your boarding-house?"

The other was thoughtful for a moment.

"Well," he said, "we have three different names for our meals."

* * *

"How do you spend your income?" asked Jones.

"About 30 per cent, for rent, 30 per cent. for clothing, 40 per cent. for food, and 20 per cent, for amusement," replied Robinson.

"But that adds up to 120 per cent."

"That's right."

"You look as though a goat had been chasing you."

"Chasing me? He caught up with me."

* * *

"Mon I've been a reckless young deevil in my day," the Scot confided to an Englishman. "I had a fine chance in life an' wasted it. An auld aunt died an' left me five pounds, and would ye believe it, I'd blewed the whole lot in seven years!"

* * *

"Ah," said the stout customer, "at last I've got my foot into a shoe I can wear with some degree of comfort."

"That isn't a shoe, madam," replied the assistant. "That's the box I took the last pair out of."

* * *

The small child was explaining to her younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sunday.

"But what about policemen?" said the little boy. "They have to work on Sunday. Don't they go to heaven?"

"Of course not," she replied. "They're not needed there."

* * *

A plumber and his mate were fixing pipes in the bathroom of a newly-built house. After a while the dinner whistle blew; down went tolls and out came dinner.

The plumber's mate sat on the edge of the bath and started to suck an orange, making loud noises in the process. At last, fed up the plumber turned to his mate and said: "For 'eaven's sake eat orange an' 'ave done with it!"

"I am eating it, ain't I?", said the fruit-eater.

"Lumme," said the plumber, "I thought you was garglin'!"

An Aberdeen mother rang up the doctor.

"Come round to our houses at once, doctor!" she pleaded. "One of my children has swallowed a saxpence!"

"Right," said the doctor, "how old is it?"

"Eighteen-ninety-three," was the prompt reply.

Said the fastidious customer: "Two eggs, please. Don't fry them a second after the white is cooked. Don't turn them over. Not too much fat. Just a small pinch of salt on each. No pepper.....Well, what are you waiting for?"

"The hen's name is Betty," ventured the waiter. "Is that all right sir?"

"Ever seen one of those machines that can tell when a fellow's lying?"

"Seen one? I married one."

* * *

A man visited the house of an old friend, where the butler, an Irishman, paid him every attention, and finally saw him into his car.

The man, who was miserly, did not tip him. As a delicate reminder the butler said: "Sir, if you lose your purse on the way home, remember you didn't pull it out here."

A man looking at some ties tossed one of two aside contemptuously. Lingering after having made his purchase, he noticed that the assistant put those he had so positively rejected into a separate box.

"What becomes of those?" he inquired.

"We sell them to the women who come in here to buy ties for men".

The Colonel drained his third glass of neat brandy and ordered another.

"I say, old man," said his friend "all those brandies—haven't you some regard for the lining of your stomach.?"

"The lining of my stomach?" replied the seasoned warrior. "My dear boy, for the past twenty years I've been working on the lining of my waistcoat!"

The little girl handed a frying-pan to the pawnbroker and said, "Mother wants fourpence on this."

The pawnbroker dropped the pan with a yell.

"The blessed thing's hot," he yelled.

"Yes," said the girl, "mother's just fried the sausages, and she wants four pence, for the beer?

Mrs. Smart: "A woman is judged by her company."

Mrs. Blunt: "Yes, but not until after she has left."

Billy, aged six, was having a holiday, his school being closed on account of chicken-pox.

"Have you ever had chicken-pox, Keith?" asked Billy.

Keith, aged four, was not to be outdone.

"Oh, no," he said, airily, "but I've had egg on toast."

A man bought a canary from an animal dealer.

"You're sure this bird can sing?" he said, suspiciously.

"He's a grand singer."

The customer left. A week later he reappeared.

"Say! This bird you sold me is lame!"

"Well, what did you want—a singer or a dancer?"

* * *

It happened at the London Zoo. From the almost solid mass of people on one side of the elephant-walk there darted a very small boy who paused, bun in hand, right in the track of the elephant.

Just as the animal extended its trunk to take the bun there came a harassed voice from the crowd: "Mind, Willie! Mind 'e don't sting!"

Our Humorist At Large

The Diarist: "Now let me think—what did I do on Thursday?"

Doctor: "Married?"
Plain Agnes: "No, missed."

The balloon manufacturer gives his daughter away.

"Lummy! They never told me there were *mer-old-maids* down here!"

Manager (to Assistant): "Oh Mr. Smith, would you mind *dictating these letters to the typist? We're not speaking.*"

Prospective Father - in - law: "*What about paying her dressmaker's bills for a month to let* me see you are genuine?"

Guadalajara Front, Spain: The dead, and war material abandoned by the flying Italian troops.

"Manaita Biraki" or First Cooking Ceremony of the New Year among the Japanese.

Playing "The Hundred Poem Cards" on New Year's Day.

"HAND WINNOWING"
(Photo by B. F. FERREIRA).

GOVARDHAN POOJA AT MATHURA
(Photo by J. M. KHANDWALLA).

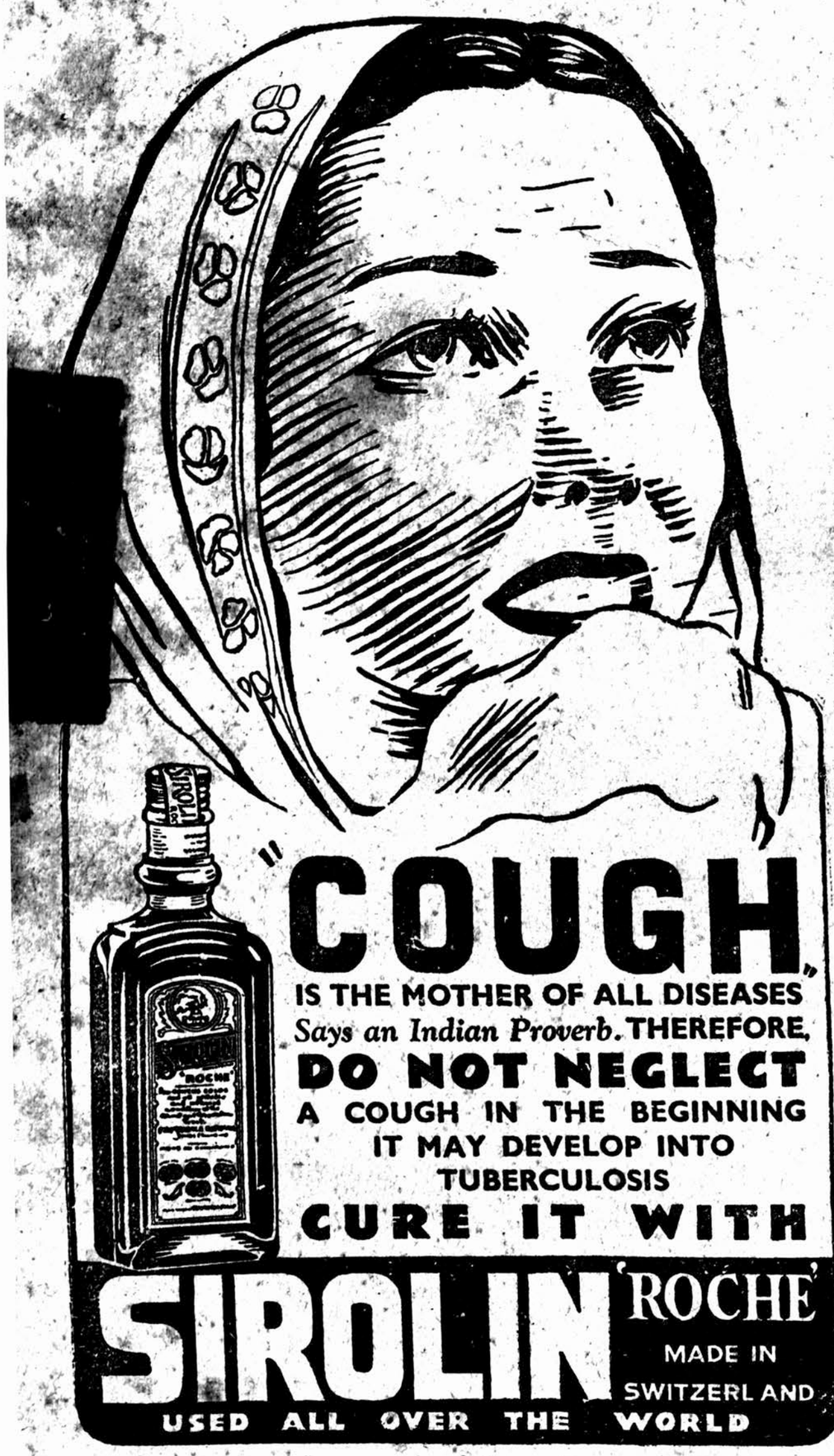
Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

March 27, 1938.

LUCKY NUMBER

No. 720309



"COUGH"
IS THE MOTHER OF ALL DISEASES
Says an Indian Proverb. THEREFORE,
DO NOT NEGLECT
A COUGH IN THE BEGINNING
IT MAY DEVELOP INTO
TUBERCULOSIS
CURE IT WITH
SIROLIN 'ROCHE'
MADE IN SWITZERLAND
USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

A Cup Free
WITH A LARGE BOTTLE OF
Alembic
DRAKSHASAVA
DIGESTIVE TONIC

HADENSA
AN IDEAL REMEDY FOR
Piles
DOCTORS TREAT THIS EFFECTIVE WAY
Cures at any stage
Used in Clinics
Hospitals, etc.
STOPS BLEEDING
"Hadensa" Berlin-Friedenau
SOLD EVERYWHARE

Dr. B. N. DESAI
L. M. & S.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST,
(Vadifalia, SURAT)
CURES
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS
Sold everywhere
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.